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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Allies Six Miles From Damascus

Vichy Counterattacks Fail To Check Advance

MORE POSITIONS CAPTURED IN KISWE AREA

Fierce Fighting Near Syrian Capital: Reinforcements Being Rushed

LONDON, June 17.

A French destroyer has been sunk in operations off Syria, says a Beirut telegram to the Vichy News Agency.

MADAME CAPTURED

It is officially stated in London that Madame, ten miles south south west of Damascus, has been captured and Aatouz, six miles south south west of Damascus is being attacked.

REINFORCEMENTS

Allied reinforcements are approaching Merj Ayoum and Quineitra in Syria, both the scene of strong Vichy counterattacks, says a Cairo message.

Steady Progress

Although Allied Forces are making steady progress on the coastal sector and have captured several further position in the Kiswe area, strong counter-attacks by Vichy troops have been launched at Merj Ayoum and Quineitra. Allied reinforcements are now proceeding at both these places where heavy fighting is continuing, says a G.H.Q. 'communique' from Cairo.

Allied Forces Six Miles From Damascus

The Allied forces are closing in on Damascus. The Imperial and Free French Forces, it is officially stated in London, are now attacking Aartouz, only six miles south-south-west of the city, following the capture on Monday of Jebbel Madani four miles further away on the same line of advance. A defensive detachment protected the right flank of these forces.

No Recent Parleys

It is understood in London that there have been no recent parleys regarding the surrender of Damascus, which is now being encircled from more than one direction. Gen. Le Gentilhomme, recently wounded in the arm by a bomb splinter, has returned to the field in command of Free French Forces.

It is stated that while the resistance of Vichy troops is greater than was hoped it would be the case, it does not exceed the maximum thought possible.

The strength of resistance now being encountered was fully considered when the Allied operations were planned.

The part being played by British Naval light forces off the Syrian coast co-operating with the Allied land advance which led to the fall of Sidon was explained in London to-day. The operations have been more or less continuous, it is stated and in the nature of things it is to be expected occasional hits have been sustained by British units. The Vichy report of serious damage on the other hand is not confirmed.

The duties of the British units have been three-fold. They have been landing troops, driving off Vichy light naval forces and assisting the advance of Allied troops with their fire off shore.

The mobility of the naval attack proved very effective. The ships' fire had frequently been brought to bear on the rear and the flanks of the opposing Vichy troops. In the capture of Sidon, seven Vichy tanks, two of which are in serviceable condition, a quantity of stores and ammunition were captured.

MAY SHIPPING LOSSES.

LONDON, June 17.

Publication of May shipping losses due to-day has been postponed as the list is not complete.—Reuter.

This War Will Last Four Years

NEED TO PREPARE FOR VERY LONG EMERGENCY

U. S. War Secretary's Statement

WASHINGTON, June 17.

"You face the prospect of a long war", the United States Secretary for War, Mr. Stimson, told the Committee of the House of Representatives to-day, indicating that the war might well last more than four years.

He said that one of the benefits of the proposed Saint Lawrence Seaway which would take four years to build, would be the protection afforded to part of the route for munitions to England.

Very Long Emergency

"In my opinion", Mr. Stimson declared, "it is necessary to prepare for a very long emergency. We all hope that it will be briefer, but it is not safe to act on such a hope in the situation as it confronts us to-day." "There is a very strong chance", he concluded "of the emergency lasting long enough for the United States to benefit by this seaway."

"Robin Moor" Affair

The basic charges against Germany for the sinking of the "Robinmoor" were not affected by the arrival of the missing survivors at Cape Town, declared Mr. Sumner Welles, the United States Under-Secretary of State to-day.

The United States Government would very soon be able to reach a final decision on the action to be taken, he said.

Meanwhile the American Consul in Cape Town has been instructed to cable a summary of the survivors' depositions.

Although Mr. Welles has not indicated what action would be taken, it is considered that at the very least a stern protest would be lodged.—Reuter.

Japanese Delegation To Leave Batavia

TOKYO, June 17.

The Japanese delegates have decided to leave the Netherlands East Indies following an impasse in economic talks, according to a Japanese telegram from Batavia. Prior to this announcement, Mr Yoshizawa, head of the Japanese Delegation, had a final interview with the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies. The telegram adds that the delegation will leave Batavia for Japan on June 29.—Reuter.

SINO-BURMA FRONTIER

Delimitation Finally Settled: Agreement To Be Signed

CHUNGKING, June 17.

Delimitation of the frontier between China and Burma has been finally settled after prolonged negotiations, "Reuter" learns from well informed sources to-day. It is expected that the agreement between the Chinese and the British Governments will be signed shortly.—Reuter.

MORE TAXES ON THE RICH

CHUNGKING, June 17.

Plans to make the wealthy pay a bigger share of the taxation and to readjust the main sources of revenue entirely were outlined by Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek addressing the National Finance Conference here.

He said that the Chinese Government hereafter must rely on land and food taxes as the main sources of revenue instead of Customs and Salt revenues from which most of the revenue was derived before the Sino-Japanese war. He added that Government food control would be enforced immediately after the harvest.

He also announced that the Chinese Government was devoting its efforts firstly to promote new District Governments to bring about an early realisation of local autonomy. Secondly to bring about a fair distribution of the war burden making the wealthy instead of the masses bear the major share of tax payments. Thirdly to enforce Government control of land and food.

The Minister of Finance announced the amalgamation of certain trading corporations into one company to be known as Foohing which in future will handle China's exports of wood, oil, tin, wool, bristles and raw silk in close co-operation with the Universal Trading Corporation of New York.—Reuter.

Hitler Hits Back

BERLIN, June 17.

AMERICAN PROPERTY IN GERMANY IS THE OBJECT OF IMMEDIATE RETALIATORY ACTION BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT. BERLIN ANNOUNCES "BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES ON JUNE 14 ANNOUNCED THE FREEZING OF ALL GERMAN ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES: BY ORDER OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT THEREFORE, NECESSARY STEPS WILL IMMEDIATELY BE TAKEN CONCERNING THE PROPERTY OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN THE GERMAN REICH."—REUTER.

CRIPPS AND CHURCHILL MEET KING

LONDON, June 17.

Sir Stafford Cripps, who is now in London for consultations with the Government, was received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday. He remained in conversation with His Majesty for a considerable time. Mr. Churchill was also received in audience by the King at the palace to-day.—Reuter.

Tokio Ambassador In London To Meet Matsuoka

LONDON, June 17.

Reuter learns that the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Shigemitsu, left London for Tokyo yesterday.

The Japanese Ambassador in London, Mr. Shigemitsu, has left on the first stage of his journey to Tokyo. According to present arrangements the Ambassador will return to his post in London when his conversations with the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Matsuoka, have been completed.

The decision to go to Tokyo was taken when it was proved impossible for Mr. Shigemitsu to see Mr. Matsuoka during the latter's visit this year to Moscow and Berlin. The Ambassador is to fly across the Atlantic and America and complete his long journey by sea.

He is accompanied by the first and the third Secretaries of the Japanese Embassy in London.

The first Secretary has been appointed to a post in South America and will proceed thither from New York. His place as the first Secretary in London has been taken by Mr. Ymada.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

IN SOLLUM SECTOR.

CAIRO, June 17.

The British have driven back the Germans and Italians as far as Capuzzo. It is understood that the Italians and Germans are still at Sollum though distinctly in the danger of being cut off by the operations proceeding on the plateau.—Reuter.

S. I. R. TRAIN SERVICE.

MADRAS, June 17.

The Chief Transportation Superintendent, South Indian Railway, Trichinopoly, wires to-day:—

Through running in the Ollur-Pudukad section is expected to be resumed on 19th instant. Through running on the Palayangadi-Payyanur section has been resumed to-day the 17th.—A. P.

ALLIES REACH OUTSKIRTS OF DAMASCUS

CAIRO, June 17.

Further Vichy positions have been captured south of Damascus where fighting continues, states the latest dispatches from Syria. The Allies are now in the hills overlooking the plain of Damascus making way slowly towards the City.

At Merj Avoum which is in Allied hands the situation is well under control.—Reuter.

DEFENCE OF INDIA

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha passed a resolution by which it demanded that in view of the serious international situation and particularly of the rapid approach of war to Indian frontiers, hencefortb all Indian soldiers now fighting outside the country and all military equipments should be concentrated on the frontiers of India for her own defence and that all funds that were being raised in India for the purposes of war should now be mainly utilised for Indian defence inside India.—A. P.

This Year Will Decide Victory Or Defeat

AUSTRALIAN PREMIER ON LESSONS OF WAR

Drastic Measures To Assure Maximum Preparedness

CANBERRA, June 17.

Mr. Menzies, the Australian Premier, in a national broadcast to-day announced his intention to enlarge the Cabinet by the appointment of Supply Air Raid Precautions and Aircraft Production Ministers.

WAR TIME MEASURES

The Government would take increased control of shipping and coal industries to deal with strikers, to restrict petrol consumption and improve the manpower position in order to intensify the war effort to colossal proportions.

Everything impeding the success of the voluntary system of enlistment for overseas would be removed. He proposed setting up an authority to review drastically civil production with powers to take over factories and plant aid to close any in whole or in part.

Consumption would be overhauled and non-essential imports cut to the bone, both sterling and non-sterling.

Mr. Menzies proposed setting up an All-Party Standing Committee on war profits. Much more finance, he said, would have to be obtained from the people for the vastly extended and accelerated war programme.

LESSON OF THE WAR.

"One of the war's outstanding lessons is victory for the nation with superior equipment", he said. "Superior capacity of material equipment in the right place beat us in Greece and Crete and pushed us back in Libya and only by a miracle of valour not pushed us out of Tobruk." Australia would mortgage the future for winning the war. Unlimited effort was essential.

"It is my solemn belief that the year 1941 will determine whether the war will be won or lost in 1942," he said. For winning the war, the Government would disregard all sectional interests, businesses, profits and private comforts. The only way they could win was by putting into pawn every right they had until victory was attained.

DRASTIC OVERHAUL.

Announcing a drastic overhaul of served occupations and enlistment of the services of women in suitable activity, Mr. Menzies said that a schedule was being prepared prohibiting and rationing many industries. After stating that there should be further drastic reduction of consumption of petrol, Mr. Menzies said that ships on coastal trade would be requisitioned upon compulsory charters at rates to be fixed immediately.

A new Executive authority would prepare details of emergency rail, road and transport plans and production, distribution, price, supply and consumption of coal would be directed and controlled by a Committee, which would requisition mines if necessary.

Referring to industrial peace and the recent series of disputes, Mr. Menzies announced prohibition of strikes and lockouts in war and Allied industries by giving courts powers to take rigorous action and added: "The fault is not all on one side. If the employers singly or in groups interfere with production, their business will, if necessary, be taken over."

WAR AND PEACE AIMS

Mr. Menzies continued "we intend to experiment with giving private members of the Parliament an increasing share in war time responsibility and administration by a series of Parliamentary Committees attached to the major Departments. If democracy is to vindicate itself fully, as many men as possible should have an opportunity of making special contributions to winning the war. Our programme will produce burdens, discomforts and obligations for thousands.

We are not fighting so that after the war we may live in a precarious peace with standards of living collapsing under the strain of armaments. We are fighting to enable humane men in every country to build a new way of life and so that men may live free from war, fear of unemployment and injustice. There must be no looking back to what in many ways was an unjust State of the Society, we must put privileges in the melting pot and strive for common rights and equal opportunities".

Referring to Britain Mr. Menzies continued: "I have seen the sacrifices borne cheerfully by Great Britain. The battle of the Atlantic is a danger for Australia and it will determine the security of The Empire's Central Citadel".

One hundred and thirty-one national and commercial stations combined to provide listening for three million Australians in the country's all time. All time hook-up.

MILITARY POSITION

Reviewing the military position he said: "As Germany creeps along the European coastline the voyage round the Cape supplying the Middle East becomes more tortuous and vulnerable. We must fight where and how the enemy compels us. We must stand and fight for the Middle East or else surrender the Mediterranean, extricate the fleet, yield Iraq and Iran open the gateway to India, expose Africa to complete French subjection and make it easy for Spain to give bases in north-west Africa, thus adding a new and deadly menace to the Atlantic and to the whole contact of Great Britain with the Empire south and east of Suez. In the face of these perils any limitation upon our efforts must go."—Reuter.

IDENTITY OF IDEALS

Canada And United States Shall Remain Best Of Good Neighbours

PRINCETON, June 17.

"Canada and the United States shall for ever walk together as the best of good neighbours", said the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Mac-Kenzie King, in receiving an Honorary Degree of the Princeton University to-day.

He is on a brief visit to the United States. He told the graduating class: "Between you and us is a community of thought, ideal and purpose. Our common disdain of the fleeting things that will pass, our common love of the eternal things that will remain."—Reuter.

Wavell Strikes Again

BRITISH ADVANCE INTO LIBYA

Fierce Fighting In Western Desert

CAIRO, June 17.

It is officially announced that determined enemy counter-attacks in the Western Desert have hitherto been repulsed with heavy losses.

Strong Counter-Attacks

Axis and Vichy forces in the Western Desert and Syria are counter-attacking strongly to stop the British and Allied advances and bitter fighting continues.

In North Africa the British have penetrated as far as Fort Capuzzo just inside Libya. A British G. H. Q. 'communique' states.

By a surprise movement our troops made an initial penetration as far as Fort Capuzzo. Enemy reinforcements have been hurried forward from the Tobruk area and many determined counter-attacks have so far been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy. The operations are proceeding.

Elation In Fleet Street

The British advance into Libya makes big headlines in the morning newspapers in London, Broadcasts show considerable elation at the latest British initiative and decline to accept the British official refusal to admit that a major offensive is under way.

They compare the new drive with Gen. Wavell's first Libyan campaign.

Fighting continues in the Sollum area in North Africa, it is learned in London to-day.

Stressing again that the British advance should for the moment be described as "local" it is pointed out that the operations are "developing" and there is no cause for pessimism at the way they are going.

There is no fresh information from the Tobruk garrison.

It is pointed out that the details of fighting in North Africa and British positions are not likely to be announced by Gen. Wavell until he has "consolidated his line and decided on the cause of future action to be taken."

Blow To Axis Raiders

Italy's loss of all her ports outside the Mediterranean with the fall of Assab greatly increases the difficulties of Axis sea raiders operating in the Indian Ocean, it is pointed out in London.

The important Italian aerodrome at Maccaca in Eritrea captured last Friday was found to be in serviceable condition.

Clearing up operations in Abyssinia continue.

In Abyssinia on June 15, after a sharp engagement, our African troops captured an enemy rearguard position west of Lake Mti taking 200 prisoners, four guns and twenty machine-guns. The enemy also left 150 killed on the field of battle.

In the Assab area further six Italian officers and 180 other ranks have surrendered.

SOVIET YOUTHS' NEW SLOGAN

LONDON, June 16.

"We are prepared to defend our Fatherland," was the slogan of Monitor Youth Organisation demonstrations in Moscow and many other places outside Moscow today according to the Swiss radio.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a suitable Arora Match for a highly educated, accomplished and beautiful Arora girl aged 17 years, belonging to a good family in U. P. Apply Box No. 14715, "Bombay Chronicle."

Two handsome, well-bred, moderately educated Muslim Girasia girls 17 and 19 are to be married. Suitable persons may apply Box No. 14716, "Bombay Chronicle" stating their family, monthly income, education etc.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

At Bombay, qualified Nurses or with hospital experience required. Age under 40. Salary Rupees 40 to 75. Boarding and lodging arranged. Apply Relief Association, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, behind Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Bombay. (14650)

Wanted Sole Distributors for every District in Bombay and Bengal Presidencies on attractive terms. Apply to "The Apal Bandavamirtham" Depot. Head Office Quilon, South India. (14599)

Wanted:—Candidates for Station Master Course. Free training Scholarship Rs. 30|- and Rail fare terms. Apply with stamp to:—The Superintendent, Railway Training School, Delhi. (14638)

Wanted:—200 Candidates for Station Master's training. Free quarter. Railway fare paid. Scholarship Rs. 35|-. Apply with 2|16 to Director, All-India Railway Commercial and Telegraph School, 16 Daryaganj, Delhi. (14717)

68. FLATS TO LET

Chowpatty, opposite Babulnath Temple, Shambhuwan Building, Decent and airy flats of 7 and 4 rooms. Apply: Wassiamull Assomull, Telephone No. 21338 or premises. (14693)

174. BOOKS

Finance and Commercial. Here is the right way to make Tons of money. Problem solved by Astrology system for complete 6 months report of forward business. Book Price Rs. 15. Jupitar, 456, Kalbadevi Road. Phone 31203 or 231, Hornby Road, Phone 21809, Bombay. (14705)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Asstt. Plant Breeder in the scheme financed by the I.C.A.R. for Breeding in Paddy in the grade of Rs. 100-5-125. Only graduates with experience in Plant Breeding need apply before the 30th instant in the prescribed application forms that can be had on application.

Application stating all qualifications and supported by testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before 30th June, 1941.

R. G. ALLAN,
Commissioner of Agriculture.
Baroda State.

Baroda,
Dated 10th June, 1941.

(5342)

NOTICE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of the policy numbered 403688 on the Life of Pandikasala Sekharan Nair of Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited. Duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

(Sd.) H. E. JONES.
Manager.

Bombay: Dated 18th June, 1941.

(14711)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Civil Engineering School Lucknow (Government recognised) Trains for Overseer's Certificate Examination conducted by the U. P. Government. Matriculates or S.L.C. passed with Mathematics to apply for admission now. Best result in the Province last year. Apply for Prospectus to the Principal (5037)

Sydenham College of Commerce: Evening classes for preparing students for First R.A. Examination and also for the College Diplomas in Accountancy & Secretarial Practice commence work 20th June. Candidates for Final R. A. Examination may join Senior Accountancy Diploma class. Admissions proceeding. (14682)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Immediate Loans on Promissory Notes (Personal Bonds) and Mortgages! Bombay Loans Finance Corporation, 203, Hornby Road, Assar Virji Building. (14692)

Wanted: Financiers for an established manufacturing concern guaranteeing 50% profits. Best opportunity for really interested persons. Rs. 50,000|- required. Terms lucrative. Apply Box No. 14718, "Bombay Chronicle."

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Land six hundred binghas adjoining Soughadh Station, Tapti Railway to let. One Rupee per bingha. Also to sell, write Kasanji, Pleader, Navsari (14714)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Writer, critic. Desires office of Publicity Officer of a Film Company. Address: S. Dass, Chatterji Road, Lahore. (14712A)

328 AGENCY WANTED

Manufacturers of the Boot Polishes wish to push their product in the Bombay Presidency can write to Box No. 14706, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

THE WESTERN INDIA LIFE
INSURANCE CO., LTD., SATARA.

NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF POLICYHOLDERS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the number of seats of Directors to be filled by election on behalf of the Policyholders being two and that Mr. D. P. Joshi, B.A., and Dr. M. N. Natu, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., being the only applicants for the same, they are declared to be elected as Directors of the Company and accordingly there will be no election of Policyholders' directors at the Annual General Meeting to be held on Sunday, the 22nd June, 1941, as announced before.

By order,
K. Y. JOSHI,
Satara, 13-6-1941. Manager.
5341

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

VACANCIES exist in the undermentioned branches of the Royal Indian Navy. Applicants must be British subjects.

QUALIFICATIONS AND PAY

SEAMEN AND STOKERS:—Age 17½—24 years. Applicants are required to be able to answer simple questions on Percentages, Averages and Areas, and to speak and write English or Hindustani. Pay: Rs. 20/- rising to Rs. 85/- p.m. (See Note).

WRITERS:—Age 17½—26 years. Must have passed Matriculation or Senior Cambridge or an equivalent examination. Must be able to type accurately at 40 words a minute. Pay Rs. 40/- rising to Rs. 100/- p.m. (See Note).

STEWARDS:—Age 17½—26 years. Must have passed VI Standard English. Pay Rs. 20/- rising to Rs. 100/- p.m.

OFFICER'S COOKS:—Age 17½—26 years. Must be literate. Must produce certificates of ability to cook European food. Pay Rs. 30/- rising to Rs 85/- p.m.

NOTE:—WARRANT RANK:—Selected men are eligible for promotion to Warrant Rank: pay Rs. 130/- to Rs. 270/- p.m. plus messing allowance at Rs. 2 per day.

ALLOWANCES:—In addition to the above rates of pay the following allowances are payable:

(1) GOOD CONDUCT PAY: Rs. 2/- to Rs 4/- p.m after 4 to 12 years approved service.

(2) Additional pay varying from Rs. 2/- to Rs. 40/- p.m. is payable to ratings and Warrant Officers serving under certain conditions, on account of Expatriation, Batta, Extra duty pay and messing allowance.

(3) Non-substantive pay for specially qualified ratings up to the following maximums:—Seamen Rs. 14/- Stokers Rs. 4/-.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The enrolment period is for 10 years.
Uniform is issued free and an upkeep allowance granted.
Liberal free non-vegetarian rations are provided.
Good leave is granted
For further particulars apply by letter or in person to:—
THE COMMANDING OFFICER,
R. I. N. Depot,
BOMBAY.
5229

WANTED

CANDIDATES with a good knowledge of English are required for service in the Indian Army as Havildar Storemen, Clerks and Storemen.

Graduates between the ages of 22 and 29 will be enrolled as Havildars on pay of Rs. 70|- per mensem with FREE rations, cloth ng and accommodation.

Matriculates between the age of 18 and 41 will be enrolled as Clerks on pay of Rs. 38 8|- per mensem with FREE rations cloth ng and accommodation.

Matriculates with previous experience as Clerks may be selected for enrolment as Mobilization Clerks on pay of Rs 60|- per mensem with FREE rations clothing and accommodation.

Preference will be given to candidates who are able to type.

Candidates who have not passed Matriculation or its equivalent but who have previous experience as Clerks will be considered.

Non-Matrics without previous experience, are eligible for enrolment as candidates in the Stores Division, and will receive starting pay of Rs. 16|- per mensem with FREE rations clothing and accommodation.

Apply to the nearest of the following:—

The Technical Recruiting Officer Southern Area, Poona.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bombay.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer Madras
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bangalore.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Jubbulpore.

(5269)

NOTICE.

WANTED SEWING MISTRESSES for the Municipal Urdu Girls' Schools. The candidates must have Urdu as their mother tongue. They will be part-time servants and will be required to work from 1-1/2 hours to 2-1/2 hours per day for five days in a week in not more than two schools, the monthly salary being between Rs. 20 and Rs. 50 according to the hours of work and the qualifications They will not be entitled to any advantages under the Municipal Service Regulations. The applicants should state their qualifications, experience, age, caste and creed and should submit their applications on or before 28th June, 1941, to the Secretary, Schools Committee, Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road, Bombay (7).

5354

WANTED

TRADESMEN ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED for service in the Indian Army. Good pay is offered to suitable candidates who are familiar with the following trades:—

Draughtsmen.	Sawyers.
Fitters.	Tinsmiths.
Electricians.	Welders.
Concretors.	Plumbers.
Masons.	Bootmakers.
Bricklayers.	Tailors.
Painters.	Blacksmiths.
Saddlers.	Farriers.
Carpenters.	

Motor Drivers are also required on pay of Rs. 45|- to Rs. 50|- p.m.

Apply to the nearest of the following:—

The Technical Recruiting Officer, Southern Area, Poona.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bombay.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bangalore.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Jubbulpore.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Madras.

(5268)

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 18th June, 1941, at 1-15 P.M. (S.T.), (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1940 (2) To declare a dividend. (3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election, and (4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th June, 1941 to the 18th June 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
V. N. CHANDAVARKAR
Managing Director.
Bombay, 16th May, 1941.

N.E.—The Dividend, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 30th June, 1941, between 12 Noon and 3 P. M., on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 Noon and 1-30 P. M. on Saturdays, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 3rd June, 1941 and who have paid all dues to the Company whether in respect of the calls on their shares, interest thereon or otherwise. Shareholders are requested to intimate change of address if any.

(5061)

Public Notices

NOTICE

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

THE COLLECTOR will put up to Public Auction the lease of Plot No. 112 in Block II on the Back Bay Reclamation, measuring about 1,466 sq. yds. on 15th July, 1941, at 12 noon (S.T.) in his Office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

2. Prospective lessees desiring to bid at the auction will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 7,500|- in cash (or Government Securities of the market value of Rs. 8,000|-) on the day previous to the date of the auction. The deposit will be forfeited if a bidder withdraws his bid.

3. The bidder whose bid is accepted by the Collector will have to execute immediately after the auction the usual offer form with the forms of Agreement and lease attached.

4. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of a bid by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

G. W. McELHINNY.
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office,
Bombay, 16th June, 1941.

(5333)

NOTICE

BACK BAY RECLAMATION

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY hereby invites offers on approved forms for five to ten years' leases for purposes of temporary garages, in respect of the consolidated areas of Plots Nos. 23, 24, 29 & 30 in Block I measuring about 6,940 sq. yds. and Nos. 117 & 118 in Block II measuring about 4,320 sq. yds.

2. Prospective lessees will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 15,000|- in cash or in Government Securities. The deposit will be forfeited if an offerer withdraws his offer.

3. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any offer and the acceptance of an offer by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

4. Approved forms of offer with the forms of Agreement and Lease and plan can be had at the office of the Collector of Bombay on payment of annas nine per copy.

G. W. McELHINNY.
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office,
Bombay, 17th June, 1941.

(5320)

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT

HOSTEL for women students of all communities. Indian vegetarian and European catering.

Fees from Rs. 37 to Rs. 55 per month, according to accommodation.

Applications for residence should be made early to THE WARDEN, UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, Reynolds Road, Byculla, Bombay 8.

(14709)

NOTICE

WANTED MUSIC TEACHERS for the Municipal Gujarati Schools. The candidates must have Gujarati as their mother tongue. They will be part-time servants and will be required to work from 1½ hours to 2½ hours per day for five days in a week in not more than two schools, the monthly salary being between Rs. 20/- & Rs. 50/- according to the hours of work and the qualifications. They will not be entitled to any advantages under the Municipal Service Regulations. The applicants should state their qualifications, experience, age caste and creed and should submit their applications on or before 28th June 1941, to the Secretary, Schools Committee, Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road, Bombay (7).

5353

NOTICE

WANTED MUSIC & DRAWING TEACHERS for the Municipal Hindi Schools. The candidates must have Hindi as their mother tongue. They will be part-time servants and will be required to work from 1½ hours to 2½ hours per day for five days in a week in not more than two schools, the monthly salary being between Rs. 20/- and Rs. 50/- according to the hours of work and the qualifications. They will not be entitled to any advantages under the Municipal Service Regulations. The applicants should state their qualifications, experience, age, caste and creed, and should submit their applications on or before 28th June 1941, to the Secretary, Schools Committee, Gilder Tank Building, Grant Road, Bombay (7).

5355.

Public Notices

THE SENTINEL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SENTINEL ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Bombay, will be held at the REGISTERED Office of the Company, 317-321, PROSPECT CHAMBERS, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 17th July, 1941, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance-sheet and Revenue Account for the period ending 31st December, 1940.
(2) To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th July to 22nd July, 1941 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. K. SARABHAI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 16th June, 1941.

NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company's Policyholders will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 317-321, Prospect Chambers, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 17th July, 1941, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of electing a Director as provided under the Insurance Act IV of 1938 in place of Mr. Babulal Chunilal Mehta who retires by rotation.

Conditions of admission to the Meeting, the manner of voting and particulars of qualifications of Directors are supplied to the Policyholders directly by post.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. K. SARABHAI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 16th June, 1941.

(5352)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SULEMAN HAJI AHMED OOMER, of Bombay Cutchi Memon Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL PERSONS having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, under-lease, lien, bequest, maintenance, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Pension and Tax redeemed land or ground situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of Warden Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 885.50 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1|7132, Cadastral Survey No. 2696 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3512 (7) and Street Nos. 31F and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the EAST being Plot No. 3, on or towards the WEST by Plot No. 1, on or towards the NORTH by the property of the Vendor and on or towards the SOUTH by a roadway 20 feet wide SUBJECT to the Indenture of Lease, dated 13th day of February, 1930, and made between the said Suleman Haji Ahmed Oomer of the one part and Ebrahim Haji Abba of the other part.

Dated this 16th day of June, 1941.

WADIA GHANDHY & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

(5348)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAMNADAS KALIANJI and NARSIDAS KALIANJI, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have both contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 111, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of perpetual Fazandari tenure formerly consisting of two pieces but now formed into one piece together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Gaiwadi Cavel Street also known as Di Viegas Street in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 241.2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No: 132 and Collector's New No: 2311 and Cadastral Survey No: 778 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of Municipal Assessment under "C" Ward Nos: 3883-3884 and formerly under Street Nos: 200-201 and now under Street No: 159/2 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East and South by a public Road, on or towards the West by the property of Kalianji Vithaldas, on or towards the North by the property of Chaturbhuj Shivji.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1941.

N. C. DALAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys

5351.

SSK 5

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BALAJI GANGADHAR UPADHYE and KRISHNABAI, wife of Balaji Gangadhar Upadhye have contracted with our clients to sell to them their property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written free from all claims and incumbrances.

Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, sale, residence, use, maintenance, possession, mortgage, equitable, mortgage, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 41 A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered and treated as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of freehold land together with the building thereon situate at Thakurdwar Kala Ram Mandir Girgaon Road, containing by admeasurement 48 Square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 352 and Cadastral Survey No. 2197 of Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal C Ward No. 4295-96, Street No. 309C-6 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the North and West by the Pathare Prabhu Charity Trust property, on the South by the property of Atmaram Bawa's Shri Ram Mandir property (otherwise known as Pathare Prabhu Thacoordwar) and on the East by the property of Manekji Merwanji.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1941.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT
Purchasers' Attorneys.

5359

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LAKHMICHAND HIRJI of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell and assign to my client the Printing Press known as THE NEW LAXMI PRINTING PRESS, now being run at Jena (Gaya) Building, Masjid Bunder, Bombay, together with all the machinery, accessories and other materials thereof. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said Press either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at "SHANTASHRAM", Versowa Road, Andheri, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same will be considered as waived.

Dated the 18th day of June 1941.

VASANTRAO S. PATIL,
Purchaser's Advocate.

5358

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of The Bank of India, Ltd., will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1941, to SATURDAY, the 19th July, 1941, both days inclusive.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

18th June, 1941.

(5350)

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

WANTED a Junior Clerk, experienced in accounts, on a commencing salary of Rs. 50/- per month, for the duration of the War, in the office of the Naval Officer-in-Charge, Karachi. Written applications with testimonials should reach the Chief Superintendent, Royal Indian Navy Office, Mint Road, Bombay, before 21st June.

(8299)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES AND SCRAP.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores Bombay Port Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th June 1941, at the undermentioned hours and places the undermentioned goods.

AT 12 NOON (S.T.) at Grain Depot North of H. Shed.

Corrugated Galvanised iron sheets and ridgings approx weight 32 tons 6 cwts.

AT 1-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Port Trust Stores Yard at Clarke Bunder Mazagaon. Drums, Barrels Casks, Kegs empty Kerosene oil cases (without tins), Tins, Tools, Waste paper, Bottles G. I Corrugated sheets, C & W Iron Scrap Spring, Lead and Steel scrap Wooden Furniture, Copper wire Typewriters, Cycle, Tram Rails Telephones, Boats, Mangalore Tiles, etc., etc.

Terms:—50 per cent deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Her romantic escapade is the TALK of the Town!

Hear Deanna Sing "There'll Always Be An England"

Also Latest War News Book Early!

METRO

DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M. TELEPHONE 31045

LAST 2 DAYS!

EXCELSIOR

3-30, 6-30, & 10 P.M

Laughs, Lunacy and Love..Whoops!

—Also Showing—
JOHN DRINK WATER
with
BERNARD SHAW
IN
"A FAMILY OF NATIONS"

Safe Delivery

OF PERISHABLE & VALUABLE GOODS

Some goods cannot be sent overland in India. You would go without your living orchids from Ceylon, or your ripe mangoes from Bombay if they could not be flown to you.

Then there's the class of air-freight for which every hour saved in transit is vital. Medicines and X-Ray material must get there in time to save life.

Some goods are of the highest value when they are flown: Films for urgent release; newspapers for friends overseas and samples, especially of cotton, rice and tobacco.

Lastly there are the possessions you prefer to send by air. You wouldn't send a highly-bred dog, unaccompanied, otherwise. Gold, jewellery and valuable stamps give you least anxiety when they are flown to destination.

OTHER POPULAR AIR FREIGHTS

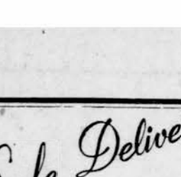
CURRENCY NOTES
GOLD COINS
GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
MOTOR CAR PARTS
RADIO PARTS

TATA AIR LINES

TATA SONS LIMITED

Flying Hours

ROUTE 1 (Southern Section): 4 services a week both ways.



ROUTE 1 (Northern Section): BOMBAY—AHMEDABAD—BHUJ—KARACHI
5½ flying hours. 4 services a week both ways.

Air-freight parcels are accepted by Tata Air Line Offices at Bombay, Delhi, Karachi and all airports—or by Booking Agents everywhere. All arrangements are made for shippers, including even packing and collection if you wish.

IT PAYS TO FLY
AIR FREIGHT IN INDIA

SELLER'S LOTUS HONEY

for all Eye TROUBLES even Cataract. Safe, Sure, World wide reputed and tested. At all Chemists. Literature free. Beware of imitation—insist on SELLERS.

KEMP & CO. LTD., Bombay.

THE BANK OF BARODA LTD

(Incorporated in Baroda Liability of Members being limited.)

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF AND LARGELY SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF H. H THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR

CAPITAL AS ON 31-12-1940

Capital Authorised ..... Rs 2,40,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Capital paid up on 31-12-1940 ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 55,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: BARODA

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad	Dabhoi	Patan
(Bhadra)	Dwarka	Petlad
Ahmedabad	Harij	Port Okha
(Panchkuva)	Kadi	Sankheda
Amreli	Kalol	Sidhpur
Bhavnagar	Kapadwanj	Surat
Billimora	Karjan	Visnagar
Bombay	Mehsana	(N. G.)
Calcutta	Navsari	Vyara

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 1/2 per cent per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000 and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 5 per half year will be avowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS Received for long or short periods Terms on application.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT at BARODA. Rates of rentals on application

W. G. GROUNDWATER,
General Manager.

KILLS THE GERMS AND HEALS THE WOUND

ON THE AIR

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18

Bombay I—Programme

344 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m Dasarathbuwa Mujey. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English 8-25 Gulshan Sufi 8-40 News in Marathi 8-55 News in Gujarati. 9 A I R Trio. 9-10 Saraswata. 9-20 S. Parsekar. 12-30 p.m. Marathi Bhavgeets. 12-45 For High Brows 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Stars and Starlets 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 4-28 Teachers' Broadcast. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Soni Bai Mulgaonkar. 5-25 News in Marathi 5-35 News in Gujarati 5-55 H. Moradabadi 5-45 Shanker Rao Aikutkar: Pakhawaj. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindutani. 6-10 Tara wagle. 6-20 Gulshan Sufi. 6-32 R. Ramnathkar. 6-50 A I R Sextet: Stage tune. 7 The Truth About. 1: Tears, talk in Hindustani. 7-15 A. R Khan: Punjabi Mahiya. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Soni Bai. 7-45 Ghaib's Ghazal. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 India Outside Her Borders. 1: Talk. 8-45 Sound News. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-10 Gulshan Sufi: Ghazal. 10-20 Dasharathbuwa Mujey. 10-35 Songs from the Screen

Bombay II—Programme

31.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Mixed melodies. 8-15 Bibhas on Jaltarang 8-25 to 8-40 Soni Bai Mulgaonkar. 8-45 Two Taranas. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1

31.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Barnees Modern Orchestra with vocal refrain. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

31.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

4-30 to 5-20 p.m As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Kabirdasji Bhajan. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Master Mohan. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Shanker Rao Alqutkar: Pakhawaj. 8-15 Sindhi Song. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Dashrathbuwa Muley. 9-30 Kathleen Finlay: Pianoforte, 9-45 Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. 9-50 Eva Manes: Soprano. 10 A I R Symphonic Strings. 10-15 Egidio Verga: Violoncello.

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Commentary on the I.F.A. Football League Match. 6-5 For rural and industrial areas. 6-30 For rural and industrial areas. 7 Sitar recital. 7-20 Sukhomoy Ganguli. 7-40 Under the Ground: Feature in Bengali. 8-10 Suren Chakravarti. 8-30 Mrinalkanti Ghose. 9 Spirit of Indian Culture: Talk. 10 Progress: Play.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Ashiq Husain. 5-15 Afzal Husain. 5-30 Ashima Banerji: Geets. 5-45 Lakshman Prasad. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 For women. 7 Mand aur Geet 7-15 Paise ki Jang. 7: Talk in Hindustani. 7-30 Their Own Choice. 8 Pacific Scene. 8: Talk. 8-15 For Villagers only. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 This was Their Finest Hour. 10-10 Lakshman Prasad. 10-25 Ashiq Husain. 10-35 Zohra Bai. 10-45 News in English.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m For children (Telugu). 4-30 Your Programme. 5 Shrimati T. S. Gnanambal. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6-5 Letters from Listeners. 6-15 Gowri Tapas: Play in Telugu. 6-30 K. R. Jayarama Iyer. 7 Tamilian Heritage. 4: Works of Pattinathar. 7-10 K. Sambamurti. 7-50 Shrimati T. S. Gnanambal. 8-30 K. R. Jaya Rama Iyer. 9 A case of Witchcraft. 9-10 Interlude. 9-45 Topical Talk relayed from B B C. 10 The Kentucky Minstrels. 10-10 Plaza Theatre Orchestra. 10-15 Josephine Bradley and Her Ballroom Orchestra.

NEW TALKS AT A.I.R.

To-day (Wednesday) a new series of talks will start from the Bombay radio station. At 8-30 p.m. Professor F. Vreede will begin the English series "India Outside Her Borders."

Also to-day in Hindustani, F. A. Siddiqi will tell listeners at 7 p.m. the cause and occasion of tears and describe the various kinds of tears, we are capable of shedding.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr H M	Dep H M
Madras Mail	.....	6-00 22-00
Peshawar Express	.....	5-15 22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-45	18-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-20	20-30
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-45
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-20	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-00	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-00

B. B & C. I. Railway
(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr H M	Dep H M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-05
Delhi Express	6-0	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon.	Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-45	15-10
The Flying Ranee Surat (Except Monday)	10-50	00-00
The Flying Ranee Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	15-05	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-48	9-00

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 16

Electric Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd 33 1/2
Electric Bond and Share 5 per cent Pfd. ..... *)
American Telephone and Telegraph 156 X)
New York Central Rai Road 12 1/8
Union Pacific 80 7/4
Australia 5 per cent 1955 Loan 51 1/4
Sears Roebuck 71 3/4
National City Bank of New York .. 25 3/4
American Viscose 24 5/8
Inland Steel 73 5/8
General Electric 31 3/4
United States Steel 55 3/4
Bethlehem Steel 74
Crucible Steel 37 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining 26 1/2
General Motors 38 5/8
Chrysler Motors 58
Consolidated Oil 5 7/8
Texas Corporation 39 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada 26 1/8
Dupont de Nemours 150 3/4
Eaton Manufacturing 32

1941 dividend expectations: Bethlehem Steel dol 6; U. S. Steel dol 6; Eaton Manufacturing dol 3; Chrysler Motors dol 5; Ludlum Steel dol 2 1/2; Fairbank Morse dol 3.

New York Cotton Exchange:

ACTIVE BUYING ON CONTINUED STRENGTH OF PIECE GOODS MARKETS

Bombay, June 17

The American Cotton markets presented a firm front on Monday, sentiment was bullishly influenced by the continued strength of piecegoods market and reports of unfavourable weather in the Western Belt. Trade and Wall Street interests were active buyers. Prices touched new high levels for the season But demand slowed down at the higher level Subsequently prices reacted to some extent on liquidation in July and Spot House and Southern selling. The market closed with a gain of six to twelve points for all contracts.

The Census Bureau Report on the domestic mill consumption of cotton during May 1941 gives the figure as 919,000 bales, which compares with 636,000 bales in May 1940.

Trading started with a quiet but steady tone July contract being quoted at 13.95+01 This is also recorded as the lowest level touched during the day. Active trade and Wall Street buying induced by the factors referred to in para one above came in. A steady upward trend set in July advanced to 14.03+09 the highest for the day. At the higher level fresh support was not forthcoming. Later there was July liquidation and selling by spot houses and southern interests. A partial reaction took place July closed at 14.00+06. The spot rate also improved by six points to 14.69.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports totalled 14,000 bales while there were no issues.

NEW ORLEANS

A very steady market. July and October contracts closed at 14.02+09 and 14.25+11 Spot market closed at 13.76+08.

CHICAGO GRAINS

The Chicago Grain market ruled firm on political developments in Washington and predictions of rain in the harvesting areas of Kansas and Oklahoma.

STOCK EXCHANGE

The session was quiet and uninteresting Movements were narrow and irregular. Steels, Rails and Motors received scattered support. The market closed with a barely steady tone. U. S. Steel was finally quoted higher by 1/8 of a dollar at 55 3/4.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest (at 11-16 a.m.) 14.03
New York July lowest (at 10 a.m.) 13.95

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Some trade and local buying absorbed by hedge selling and liquidation Market steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 16

July	14.00
October	14.23
December	14.32
Middling Spot	14.69

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 16

July	14.02
October	14.25
December	14.36
Middling Spot	13.75

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 16

	11 a.m. call	Noon call
July	14.01	13.97
October	14.21	14.17
December	14.31	14.27

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 16

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U S Ports	14,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

BOMBAY COTTON

General Selling

Bombay, June 17

The cotton market to-day failed to respond to the higher American advices. Confidence was unsettled by disturbing rumours regarding the political situation in the Far East There was a general rush for realising profits. This resulted in a decline of almost five rupees per candy compared with the previous close. At the low level there was less pressure to sell and a sort of quiet but steady tone was assumed. The new crop encountered heavy selling

The market opened with Broach April/May contract standing at Rs. 262/8 about half a rupee under the last close and came down soon to Rs 258/8. At this stage sellers became less active and stray covering of a profit-taking nature appeared. The rate recovered to Rs. 259 and thereafter hovered around this level. Broach April/May which closed higher by Rs. 1/4 than July/August yesterday stood to-day two rupees under. The rate later fell back to Rs. 258. On profit-covering it recovered to Rs. 260, but soon fell back to Rs. 257/8 on renewed selling. At this level selling pressure subsided and the rate again recovered to Rs. 262. For some time prices fluctuated within a rupee range either side. Heavy general liquidation came in and in absence of support Broach April/May fell down to Rs. 251/8. It recovered to Rs. 255 to fall back to Rs. 250. Market closed as under at 5-30 p.m.:—

Broach July/August	Rs. 247/0
Broach April/May	Rs. 259/8
Oomra July	Rs. 188/0
Oomra Dec/Jan	Rs. 195/0
Bengal July	Rs. 145/0
Bengal Dec/Jan	Rs. 153/0

COTTON PARITY

Broach J/A below New York July cent points at exchange 331 *87
Broach A/M below New York May cent points at exchange 331 423

LONDON SILVER

London, June 16

Spot	23 3/8
Forward	23 3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, June 16

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£8-8-0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 16

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£89
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£99 3/4
Consols 2 /2 per cent	£79 5/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£104 7/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£103 7/8
Funding loan 4 per cen 1960/90	£113
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£111 5/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£8 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg)	£76 1/2
National Bank of India	£32

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 16

T T London on:

New York	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
Madrid	40 50
Montreal	4.43 to 4.47
Berne	17.30 to 17.40
Stockholm	16.85 to 16.95

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay: June 17.

409 bundles preserves, 174 bdls galvd tubes, 240 kegs paste distemper, 50 cases Blanco, 995 c/s provisions, 39 drums sodium hydrosulphate, 38 c/s photographic applances 80 sacks element, 50 bls glass paper, 100 bdls bicycle access., 595 dms asphalt, 296 pkgs machinery and parts, 50 boxes iron tacks, 201 boxes steel rivets, 53 c/s brass rods, 48 boxes zinc sheets, 127 dms wood rosin, 300 c/s evap milk, 172 bls newspapers, 501 drums chicory, 30 c/s rayon yarn, 90 c/s gum, 83 c/s metal wares, 60 dms pine oil, 872 dms sulphide of soda, 273 c/s pharmaceuticals, 500 ctns elect desk fans, 100 c/s indigo powder, 690 lse auto tyres and tubes, 39 pkgs rubber hose, 46 dms coal tar dye, 274 pkgs M/truck and commercial chassis, 356 bis rope, 31 c/s electricity meters, 37 carboys Formic acid, 50 c/s steel hinges, 200 bls cotton, 2005 pcs steel black plates, 4570 pkgs galvd steel plates, 55 D/bags hexagon nuts, 70 cases cnd hams, 48 c/s cheese, 112 bags borax, 2800 bags crude sulphur, 168 ctns electric irons, 83 boxes tear gas, 2195 pkgs wrapping paper, 706 B/bls skim milk powder, 83 bdls steel angles, 36 c/s typewriters, 40 dms zinc chloride, 1626 bags ground clay, 50 kegs Vat powder, 82 c/s aluminium foils, 489 c/s cotton pcegoods, 765 pkgs auto parts, 139 dms auxiliary for dyeing purposes.

EXPORTS

Bombay: June 17.

25 bales cotton grey yarn Kishinchand Chellaram; 327 bags cummin seed The East Asiatic Co (India); 17505 bags linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1968 bags groundnuts Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1300 bls raw cotton N Nagsee and Co; 100 bls cotton grey yarn Advani Bros; 15 cases bristles Allahabad Bank Ltd; 2133 bls raw cotton Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 26 c/s bristles B Phillips and Hayley Ltd; 5000 pcs bamboos M Mackenzie and Co; 17 bls woollen rugs Cox and Kings (Agents), Ltd.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 17

Silver 1st settlement opened at Rs. 62/10 an anna under the last close. But scattered support was coming forth at this level and the rate soon recovered to Rs. 62/12. As buying fervour subsided the rate receded to Rs. 62/11/6 and thereafter moved narrowly. The turnover was limited. Gold 1st settlement opened at Rs. 32/2/9, a quarter anna lower than the last close and declined to Rs. 42/2/3. But scattered general buying appeared and the rate recovered to Rs. 42/2/9. Subsequent movements were narrow and uninteresting. In the afternoon silver 1st settlement improved to Rs. 62/13 on political rumours, but later receded and stood at Rs. 62/12. Gold 1st settlement worked up to Rs. 42/3/9. Final rates at 5-30 p.m.:—

Silver Ready	Rs. 62/15
Silver 1st settlement	Rs. 62/12
Silver 2nd settlement	Rs. 62/12
Gold Ready	Rs. 42/3/9
Gold 1st settlement	Rs. 42/3/9
Gold 2nd settlement	Rs. 42/4/0

B. P. Season And Crop Report

1930-40 "A FAIR YEAR" Decrease In Gross And Net Cropped Areas

According to the season and crop report of Bombay Province, the year 1939-40 was fair over the greater part of the Province from the agricultural standpoint. But, judged by crop results, it was less satisfactory than the preceding one.

Prolonged breaks in the rains during the main crop-growing period and an unduly early cessation of the monsoon resulted in a serious setback to 'kharif' crops, which in many places were retarded in growth and development. But the opportune and welcome rain over almost the entire Province in the latter half of August and the first fortnight of September relieved the situation appreciably. These rains also facilitated and expedited 'rabi' sowings and promised a successful 'rabi' season. Unfortunately the inadequacy and sporadic nature of latter rains, combined with other adverse factors, falsified those hopes and resulted in a reduction of 'rabi' crop outturns in most areas.

There was a decrease in both the gross and net cropped areas. The former declined by 325,623 acres, from 29,740,000 acres in 1938/39 to 29,414,000 acres, and the latter by 239,000, from 28,779,000 to 28,540,000. The divisions of Gujarat, the deccan and Konkan contributed most to this decrease.

The twice-cropped area also shared a decrease of 87,000 acres from 961,000 to 874,000. The decrease was mainly shared by Gujarat and the Deccan.

About 141,000 acres of forest lands and 103,000 acres of cultivable waste or other uncultivated land, excluding current fallows, were given out for temporary cultivation, mainly in the Deccan and Konkan.

The area under food crops—cereals, pulses, sugarcane and fruits and vegetables—decline from 20,789,000 acres to 20,510,000 acres. There was an appreciable increase in the area under jowar in Gujarat and the Deccan, but in the Karnatak the area under 'bajri' fell by 223,000 acres, while under 'jowar' there was an increase of 62,000 acres. The area under rice and wheat fell by 155,000 acres and 175,000 acres respectively.

The area under non-food crops—cotton, tobacco and oil seeds—showed a slight decrease of 47,000 acres or 0.5 per cent., compared with the previous year. The area under tobacco increased by 28,000 acres to 183,000 acres and under oil seeds by 15,000 acres to 2,507,000 acres.

The irrigated area showed an expansion of 68,000 acres, from 1,147,000 to 1,215,000. The increase was chiefly noticeable in Gujarat (22,000 acres), the Deccan (33,000 acres) and the Karnatak (47,000 acres).

The total outturn of food-grain crops—cereals and pulses—was 3,490,000 tons—Gujarat 417,000 tons, the Deccan 1,698,000 tons, Karnatak 834,000 tons and Konkan 541,000 tons.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, June 17

Linseed September opened quiet at Rs. 5/12/9 and came down to Rs. 5/12 in sympathy with the decline in cotton. Thereafter it ruled quiet. Wheat September contract opened at Rs 4/6/9 unchanged from its previous close and later stood at Rs. 4/6/3.

Closing rates:—Linseed Sept. Rs. 5/12/6; Wheat Sept. Rs. 4/6/3.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales.	1940/41	1939/40
Receipts to date 16-6-41	4009000	7505000
Receipts yesterday 16-6-41	14000	5000
Export to date 16-6-40	995000	6223000
Stock at ports 13-6-41	3284000	3524000
Stock at interior towns do	2497000	3186000
Stock at Liverpool 13-6-41	.....	.....
Visible supply 13-6-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 13-6-41	11363000	13329000
Quantity out of sight 13-6-41	.....	.....

LONDON SEEDS

London, June 16

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe June/July quoted	20/6
Wheat Barletta Russo June/July quoted	20/6
Wheat South Australian June/July quoted	27/6

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, June 17

LONDON—
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 7/32 two months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 1/4 three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St. 1/6 9/32 four months.

B. C. RATES—
T T 1/6 29/32; D D 1/6 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/6 15/16; D D 1/6 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK—
Ex-rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2
Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4; D D Rs 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs 330; D D Rs 329 1/2

MONTREAL—
Ex-rates Dol. 4.43/47
Banks selling T T Rs. 303; D D Rs. 303
Banks buying T T Rs. 297 3/4; D D Rs. 296 1/4

JAVA—
Ex-rates Gld 7.58/62
Banks selling T. T Gld 55 3/4; D. D. Gld 55
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2

JAPAN—
Ex rates Sh 1/2 1/2
Bank's selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 77 1/4

BERNE—
Ex-rates Fcs 17.30/40
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2

STOCKHOLM
Ex rates K 16.85/95
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128

SINGAPORE
Ex-rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32
Bank's selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs 158; D D Rs. 158

HONGKONG—
Ex rates Sh 1/3 1/32
Banks selling T T Rs 85 1/4; D D 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs 81 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Ex rates Sh. 0/3 15/32
Banks selling T T Rs. 20; D D Rs. 19
Banks buying T T Rs. 17; D D Rs. 17

MEXICO—
Ex rates Pes 19.5 21.5
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs 65.04; D D Rs. 62.04

LISBON—
Ex-rates Esc 99.80 100.30
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom. D D Esc 7.35 nom
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55

NEW YORK
Ex-rates Dol 4.03 1/2.

JAPAN—
Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold 428/8/0 Ready
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 3/8 Ready; 23 3/8 Forward

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, June 17

After opening lower, the market gave way on some selling pressure but towards the close tended to recover on some covering operations. Tata Deferreds, which stood at 1890 previously, opened at 1880 and declined to 1865 but recovered ultimately to 1872-8 Tata Ordinaries opened at 364 and after declining to 362-8 improved to 364-8. Bombay Dyeings also ruled easier around 1020. Indian Irons were quoted lower at 30-6.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1890) 1880 65 71-4 70 72-8
Tata Ordinaries (366) 364 62-8 64-8

Tata Ordinary 364/8; Tata Deferred 1872/8, Indian Iron 30/6; Steel Corpn of Bengal 18/6; Bombay Dyeing 1020; Central India 285; Century 395; Gokak 200; Koninoor 408/12; Simplex 113; Andhra Valley 1615; Tata Hydro 176/4; Tata Power 1580; Associated Cement 138/8; Belapur 201/4; Bombay Burma (old) 450.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay, June 17

Yarn No. 6 1/2s June 137 August 138 October 139
Yarn No. 10 1/2s June 164 August 165 October 166
Yarn No. 20 1/2s June 237 August 240 October 242
Yarn No. 40s June 352 August 355 October 358

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay: June 17.

After opening lower the market gave way on some selling pressure but towards the close tended to recover on some covering operations. Tata Deferreds which stood at 1890 previously, opened at 1880 and declined to 1865 but recovered ultimately to 1872/8 Tata Ordinaries opened at 364 and after declining to 362/8 improved to 364/8. Bombay Dyeings also ruled easier around 1020. Indian Irons were quoted lower at 30/6.

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Tata Ordinaries (366) 364 62/8 64/8

Tata Ordinary 364/8, Tata Deferred 1872/8 Indian Iron 30/6, Steel Corporation of Bengal 18/6, Bombay Dyeing 1020, Central India 285, Century 395, Gokak 200, Kohinoor 408/12, Simplex 113, Andhra Valley 1615, Tata Hydro 176/4, Tata Power 1580, Associated Cement 138/8, Belapur 201/4, Bombay Burma Old 450.

BOM. METAL MARKET QUOTATIONS

Bombay: June 17.

Yellow metal sheet ..... Rs. 79
Copper sheets ..... Rs. 82
Tone:—Steady.

Mother, does baby wake and cry at night?

★Chafing and Irritation are usually to blame

After his evening bath, give baby a dainty all-over dusting with Cuticura Talcum, then you will have no more midnight tantrums.

You can tuck him up as snug as can be and rest assured that he will sleep, absolutely free from chafing and irritation.

Keeps Baby Cool and Comfortable.

But don't use Cuticura Talcum only at baby's bath-time. Doctors and 'nannies' all over the world advise mothers to let their babies enjoy its cooling comfort frequently during the day. Always use it on baby's return home from his morning and afternoon 'constitutional' and especially after 'playtime' and when changing nappies. There is nothing like it for preventing chafing and irritation. It absorbs perspiration, imparts a refreshing fragrance keeping baby delightfully sweet and cool.

Use CUTICURA SOAP when bathing baby. Its mildly antiseptic action keeps his skin thoroughly clean and healthy. CUTICURA OINTMENT quickly soothes and heals prickly heat, insect bites, and all skin eruptions.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazars.

Sample each of Cuticura Talcum, Soap and Ointment, sent on receipt of 3 annas. Address: **Muller and Phippe (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 773, Bombay.** 18

Cuticura TALCUM FOR BABY

FUTURE UNVEILED

By GANDHI ASTROLOGER

State birth details or time of writing, age and profession for your

LIFE READING re: family, love, profession, health, income, journeys, unexpected fortunes, etc. One year Monthly Details: Rs. 3|- Weekly. Rs. 10|-. Correctly answering five futurity questions Re. 1|- V.P. As. 5.

HANUMAN JOTHISHA ASHRAMAM,
Tiruttani, S. India.

HOW WOMEN CAN WIN MEN AND MEN WIN

Respect of Other Men

Unless two pints of bile juice flow daily from your liver into your bowels, your food decays in your bowels. This poisons your whole body. You get yellow tongue, yellow skin, pimples, dull eyes, bad breath, bad taste, gas, dizziness, headache. You have become an ugly-looking, foul-smelling, sour-thinking person. Everybody wants to run from you.

Laxatives can't help, for they only move out the tail end of your bowels and that doesn't take away the decayed poison.

Only a free flow of your bile juice will stop this decay poison in your bowels. The one mild vegetable medicine which starts a free flow of your bile juice is Carter's Little Liver Pills. No calomel in Carter's. Only fine, mild, vegetable extracts. If you would bring back your personal charm, start taking Carter's Little Liver Pills according to directions today.

2ND WEEK !

NEW EMPIRE

4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

JACK HULBERT
HULBERT
AND
CICELY COURTNEIDGE
COURTNEIDGE
In their latest & snappiest musical comedy

UNDER YOUR HAT

3 Shows Daily Of
Dalsukh M. Pancholi's
"KHAZANCHI"
The Most Popular Musical Screen Hit Of The Year
In Its 11TH WEEK AT
KRISHNA
Daily at 4, 7, 10 p.m.

LAST 3 DAYS:—
DOROTHY LAMOUR
IN
Paramount's Tornado of Tropic romance in Technicolor
TYPHOON
DAILY AT 4-30, 7 & 10 P. M.
HINDMATA
OPP: TATA MILL, VINCENT RD.

TWO SHOWS DAILY
AT
ROXY
(Outside Curfew Area)
Showing
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Leadership Production
Naya Sansar
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 p.m.

CAPITOL
Daily At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Britain's Popular Singing Star!
JESSIE MATHEWS
in
"FIRST A GIRL"
FUN, FANTASY and SONGS!
Also Latest Movietone WAR NEWS!

NEW YORK COTTON 20 POINTS UP

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

JULY
New York: June 17.

Previous closing	14.00
To-day's opening	14.06
Difference	+6
To-day's closing	14.20
Difference	+20

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach July/August	Rs. 249/8
Broach April/May	Rs. 253/0

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York: June 17.

New York cotton displayed considerable activity to-day following improved local and outside support, while the steadiness of stocks was a further incentive. Trading in July began at 14.06, i.e. 6 points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on increased trade and mill support, but demand later tapered off although the undertone continued good.

The following are opening ranges:—
July (13.95/95) 14.06/06
October (14.11/11) 14.30/30
December (14.20/20) 14.38/38

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London: June 17.

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta June July (£18 9/16) £18 9/16
Linseed La Plata July (£11 3/4) £11 3/4
Groundnut Coromandal Coast June July (£17 1/4) £17 1/4

JUTES

Dundee June (£49 nominal) £49
Lightning June (£45 nominal) £45

RUBBER

Spot (13 5/8d buyers) 13 5/8d buyers
Forward October December (13 1/2d paid and value) 13 9/16d value

LONDON METALS

Tin (£261 3/4 buyers; £262 sellers. Easier)

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: June 17.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: June 17.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD
London: June 17.

London Gold (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON SILVER
London: June 17.

Spot (23 3/8d) 23 3/8d nil
Forward (23 3/8d) 23 3/8d nil

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 5/32 to 0-3 15/32) 0-3 3/16 to 0-3 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London: June 17.

There was no trading during the night session.

£263 1/4 buyers; £263 1/2 sellers. Firmer
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

ALLEGED SMUGGLING OF CARGO

Influential Persons Involved

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, June 15.

The inquiry of Kathiawar Ports, jointly conducted by officers of the Bombay Customs Department and the Agency Police, in regard to alleged smuggling of cargo from Kathiawar ports, and the rebate given on Imperial Customs on imports, is reported to have been concluded.

As far as it could be gathered, semi-officially, it is learned that if the report, as submitted by the officers entrusted with the inquiry is given effect to, scores of influential persons from the respective states will be dealt with for being involved in the alleged smuggling of huge cargo from Kathiawar ports. According to talks in informed circles, the Government of India contemplates putting indirect control on Kathiawar Ports, whereby the rebate-system and smuggling could be effectively checked.

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

The meeting of the Chamber of Princes, which was announced to be convened at Bombay, during the second week of this month, is understood to have been postponed, in view of the refusal of several Princes to attend the meeting in Bombay, under the present unsettled communal situation.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE
Steady Tone

CALCUTTA: June 17.

Share Market: The Stock Exchange ruled quiet but steady. Jutes, Teas, Cottons and Government Securities were in good support and recorded a fair volume of business, while Coals showed slightly better movement. Speculative counters of the market also kept fairly steady over their last levels. The Stock market closed at 2 p.m. to-day on account of the death of a member. Following are the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: 3 per cent Govt Paper 82/8, 3 per cent Loan 1951/54 99/13 s odd lot, 3 per cent Loan 1963/65 98/4 s lot; 3 1/2 per cent Govt. Paper 99/15, 4 1/2 per cent Loan 1955/60 112/10 s odd lot, 3 per cent Defence Bonds 1949/52 99/14, 3 per cent U. P. Loan 1952 98, 3 per cent Assam Loan 1952 91.

Banks: Reserve 103/12.

Cottons: Benares Cotton and Silk 3/4, Cawnpore Textiles 6/14 ex-div, Elgin Mills ordy 20/12 ex-div, Kesoram 6/9, New Victoria 2/7.

Coals: Baraboni annas 5, Bengal 355, Burra Dhemo 4/4 ct, Burrakur 12/6, Central Kurkend 13/10, Ghusick and Muslia 3/14, Nazira 7/12, New Tetturya 2/14.

Jutes: Agarpara 29/4 s lot, Anglo-India 332, Auckland 172 ct, Bally 236, Cheviot 194, Clive 23/8 ex-div, Craig 1/15, Empire 26, Gourepore 685/8, Howrah 52/8, Hukumchand 10/9, India 331, Kamarhatty 606, Kanknarrah 405, National 23/6, Nuddea 60/4, Presidency 4/13, Reliance 56/12, Waverley 2/15.

Miscellaneous: Burmah Corporation 4/8, Indian Copper 2/1, Dalmia Cement ordy 11/12, Alkali Chemical ordy 17/6, British India Electric Cons. 8/1, Burn and Co. ordy 390 s lot, Burn and Co. 6 per cent preference 146, Hukumchand Steel ordy 12/10, Indian Iron and Steel ordy 30/7, Indian Steel Wagon ordy 64 s lots, Steel Corporation ordy 18/6, Associated Hotel pref 86, British Ceylon Corpn ordy 3/12, B I Corpn ordy 4/5, British Burma Petroleum 3/8, Indo-Burma Petroleum ordy 98, Mysore Paper 14/9, Orient Paper ordy 11/14, Titaghur Paper ordy 18/10, Humayun Property pref 9/2, Midnapore Zemindary 70.

Sugars: Champaran 13/13, Samastipore 7.

Teas: Bishnauth 26/6, East India 10, Rajnagar 7/8 ct, Rajabhat 32/2 c div, Tezpore pref 13/8 ex-div.

Debentures: 5 per cent 1957/87 Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 115 s lot.—A. P.

LONDON RUBBER
London, June 16

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb buyers 13 5/8

LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA

Acute or Chronic. Whatever extensive and however longstanding cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Particulars on request.

KAMALA WORKS,
(B/1), Panchpota, Bengal.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA: June 17.

The All-India Weather Chart upto 8 hrs. on Tuesday with shade temperature and maximum and minimum rainfall for the past 24 hrs., since 1st June and departure from the normal is as under:—

Stations.	Maximum	Minimum	For past 24 hrs.	Since June 1	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	89	75	4.5	22.1	+11.8
Calcutta	82	74	2.0	16.0	+10.7
Cuttack	83	80	0.7	4.6	+0.2
Patna	97	79	0.0	2.6	—0.2
Allahabad	100	85	0.0	2.1	.....
Cawnpore	100	83	0.0	1.7	+0.6
Lucknow	102	81	0.4	2.6	+1.3
Agra	104	83	0.0	1.0	+0.5
Bareilly	99	79	0.0	4.4	+2.3
Delhi	100	75	0.2	3.1	+2.4
Lahore	87	71	0.1	1.0	+0.7
Rawalpindi	93	70	0.0	1.0	+0.2
Peshawar	97	76	0.0	0.0	—0.3
Nagpur	104	81	0.3	1.7	—2.5
BOMBAY	91	81	T	5.9	—2.4
Ahmednagar	98	81	0.0	0.0	—3.4
Poona	90	75	0.0	2.1	—0.7
Sholapur	100	81	0.1	0.3	—1.8
Hyderabad (Dn.)	98	78	0.0	0.9	.....
Mysore	82	67	0.0	2.9	.....
Madras	98	82	0.0	2.4	.....
Simla	72	59	T	0.0	+2.8
Colombo	85	77	T	4.3	—1.6
Bhavnagar	102	83	0.0	0.0	—2.1
Hyderabad (Sd.)	101	82	0.0	0.0	—0.1
Karachi	89	83	0.0	0.0	—0.1
Rajkot	99	81	0.0	0.0	—1.3
Amraoti	103	84	0.0	0.2	—3.0
Mahableshwar	70	63	0.2	15.9	—1.5
Baroda	101	82	0.0	0.1	.....
Cherrapunji	66	65	22.3	80.5	+29.1
Mount Abu	82	69	0.0	0.0	—1.0
Ootacamund —A. P.	67	49	0.7	8.7	+4.4

MONSOON CONTINUES TO BE VIGOROUS AND ACTIVE
Heavy Rains In Bengal And Assam Expected

POONA, June 17.

Monsoon has been vigorous in East Bengal, strong in North Bengal and active in Assam, Bihar, East and North Punjab. Light rain has also fallen locally along the west coast and East Central India. Monsoon has continued to be weak elsewhere.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Cherapunji 22 inches; Chittagong five; Barisal, Bogra four each; Mymensingh three; Narayanganj, Jessore and Calcutta two each; Silchar, Naya Dumka one and half each; Dinajpur, Marmagao one each.

Forecast until 18th evening:—Monsoon will be vigorous in Assam, East and North Bengal and active in Southwest Bengal. Fairly widespread light rain will fall in the west coast, while scattered showers are likely in East and North Punjab, United Provinces, East and Central India, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa Central Provinces and West Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain are likely in Assam, East and North Bengal, during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17-6-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.024 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.4 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.5 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.8 degrees (3.3 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.4 degrees (3.5 above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 75 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 112 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3
Rain in 24 hours 0.01 inches
Total rainfall during the month 5.88 inches
Total rainfall during the year 5.95 inches
Weather remark: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 17-6-41

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.79 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

3 1/2 PER CENT STERLING LOAN

London: June 17.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 7/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: June 17.

London Stock Exchange was firm.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS
London: June 17.
5 per cent 1958/68 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Consols (£79 5/8) £79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 7/8) £104 3/4
2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 1/2) £99 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113) £113
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 7/8) £103 7/8
New York Loan (£100 3/4) £100 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 5/8) £111 1/2

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors (11-7 1/2) 11-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (28-6) 28-6
Hydro Electric No dealings
Electric Music Industry (9-9) 10-0
Princhin Johnson (20-6) 20-4 1/2
Imperial Chemicals (31-1 1/2) 31-0
Woolworth New Ordinary (48-6) 48-3
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates (£52) £52
Dundee Rubber (33-4 1/2) 33-7 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (21-7 1/2) 21-7 1/2
Ford Motors (18-7 1/2) 18-10 1/2
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary £61
British American Tobacco Ordinary (83-9) 83-9
Carreas 'A' (£4) £4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (93-1 1/2) 93-1½
P and O Def (24-4 1/2) 24-7 1/2
Distillers (66-3) 66-6
Bredfords Dye (4-3) 4-3
British Celanese (3-9) 3-10 1/2
J and P Coates (32-4 1/2) 32-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (29-6) 29-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (3-0) 3-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (15-6) 15-9
Inter Nickel (dol 39 1/4) dol 39
Indian Iron (45-0) 45-0

TEA SHARES
Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 18-9
Donaro Tea (29-4 1/2) 28-9
Empire of India (20-4 1/2) 20-4 1/2

JUTE
Barnagore (£6 3/4 ex-div) £7

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber (14-4 1/2) 14-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (15-0) 15-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-9) 25-9

MINING SHARES
Nandydrug (17-6) 17-6
Burma Corporation (6-4 1/2) 6-6
Rio Tintos (£6) £6
East Rand Properties (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£6 7/8) £7

MINE SHARES
Crown (£11) £11
Associated Portland Cement (54-4½) 54-4½
Trinidad Leasehold (70-0) 70-0
Sub Nigel (£7 1/8) £7 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (22-6) 22-6
Union Corporation (£6 3/4) £6 3/4

OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian (27-6) 27-6
Anglo-India (30-0) 29-4 1/2
Burma Oil (48-9) 48-9
Mexican Eagle (6-6) 6-7 1/2
Shell Transport (42-6) 43-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£16) £16

RAILWAY SHARES
Great Western Ordinary (£34 3/4) £34 3/4
London Midland Ordinary (£12 7/8) £13 1/8
London North Eastern Def (£1 5/8) £1 5/8
London Southerns Defd (£9 7/8) £10 1/8
London Transport 5 per cent (£123 1/2) £123 1/2
London Transport (£32) £33

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York: June 17.

New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—
General Motors (dol 38 5/8) unquoted.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27) dol 26 5/8
United States Steel Common (dol 55 1/8) dol 55 7/8
United States Steel Preference unquoted

COLOMBO MARKET

COLOMBO: June 17.

The price of rubber in the local market at 2-15 p.m. to-day was: Sheet 57 and crepe 58. Yesterday's closing rates were the same. Copra 26.50; Cocoanut oil F.O.B. 225.00 nominal.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, June 17

Fine White Java sugar Ready per cwt: Ready Bond Rs. 9-13-0
Shipment June Rs. 9-0-0
Indian sugars ready:
Ordinary Rs. 14-4-0 to 14-12-0
Large grain Rs. 14-13-0 to 16-11-0
Tone: Firm.

FOR FREEDOM, PEACE AND PROGRESS

Indian Students Line Up With World Association

NEW DELHI, June 17.

Mr. M. Farooqui, General Secretary, All-India Students' Federation, has addressed a letter to Miss Helen Simon (New York), Secretary, World Students' Association, in course of which he expressed the Indian students' firm determination to defend their rights and uphold the slogans of the international students' movement, namely freedom, peace and progress.

This letter was in reply to Miss Simson's enquiry regarding the developments of the students' movement in India.—United Press.

C. R. Das Day At Benares

BENARES, June 17.

Respectful homage to the memory of the late Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of his death was paid by a resolution passed unanimously at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Benares Congress at the Town Hall Maidan last evening. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Santsaran Mehrotra, convener of the Benares District Congress.

By another resolution the meeting viewed with resentment the treatment of some detenus in the Agra Jail by the authorities and demanded a thorough non-official enquiry into the incident.—A. P.

SITUATION IN CITY
Curfew May Be Relaxed If No Riot Cases Reported By Thursday

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

There has been considerable improvement in the riot situation in Bombay during the past 36 hours, no cases of assault having been reported. A visit to the localities covered by the Curfew showed greater signs of confidence to-day in the mixed localities where the shops which remained closed yesterday reopened this morning.

The present Curfew order extends up to Thursday. If the present improvement in the situation is maintained, there is a likelihood of the Curfew being relaxed to a certain extent. The authorities will however extend the Curfew order and apply it rigorously if there are any signs of recrudescence of communal trouble during the next two days.

There was no untoward communal incident in the City to-day. The police seem to consider that the situation is to a great extent brought under control and hence the Information Bureau at the Police Commissioner's office, will stop functioning from to-morrow.

40 Curfew Arrests

For breach of curfew order 40 persons were arrested last night and were ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 20/- each by the Mazagaon Court to-day. All the accused paid the bail amount.

WILL HITLER RETALIATE?

(Continued from page 10)

ment officials will not disclose evidence which led to President Roosevelt's order for the expulsion of the German consuls, but the Washington Post states that other sources reveal that the German consuls are charged with disseminating Nazi propaganda, directing work of the Nazi party in the United States, attempting to influence newspapers and distributing funds to be used for anti-American activities.

The same paper in an editorial declares that the files of the Department of Justice are overflowing with evidence of the subversive activities which have been undertaken in America at the instigation of Berlin or Moscow or both combined.

It states that German activities were not only to slow down aid to Britain but that Nazi agents were the vanguard of an invasion of America.

The newspaper quotes Rauschnin's "voice of destruction" where Hitler is quoted as saying "there will be no new Wilson arising to stir up America against us, and adds that Hitler reckons without President Roosevelt whose decision to smoke noxious agents testifies to the new initiative which the entire country will heartily welcome.

The newspaper hopes that he will recall important American officials from Germany and that the American action will be an example to Latin American countries suffering from fifth column activities.—Reuter.

BAN ON U. S. OIL FOR JAPAN
Shipment Blocked: "No International Policy Involved"

WASHINGTON, June 17.

Mr. Ickes, Secretary for the Interior, has blocked a shipment of 252,000 gallons of oil for Japan, because of threatened oil shortage in eastern United States, according to his associates.

The spokesman for Mr. Ickes said he believed there was no question of international policy involved.—Reuter.

An officer of the American President Lines at Shanghai confirmed on Monday that seven of their vessels had been requisitioned by the United States State Department. They will be diverted to the United States Maritime Commission on the completion of their present voyages.

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BRIGHTEN *your* SMILE *with* KOLYNOS

914

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A SPECIFIC that cures these ailments like magic. Thousands of children saved during the last 35 years. Don't neglect, get a packet of JAMMI'S LIVER CURE

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7 o'clock

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I.S.B. 3

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 9, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 22, 1360
Parsi: Dehe 17, 1310
Hightide: 7-36; 19-6
Lowtide: 1-10; 12-59
Sunrise: 6h. 1m
Sunset: 7h. 18m.

THURSDAY: June 19
Municipal Corporation: 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) instead of at 3 p.m.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION STUDENTS' HOME, KHAR—Applications are invited from college students, preferably of junior classes, for some seats in the Shri Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, at Khar addressed to the Secretary before the 20th inst.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

To meet Mr. Ramanlal N. Vakil, Principal, Modern School, an "At Home" will be given at the Robert Money School, Proctor Road, Bombay 7, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE—Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence for United States of America, Canada, Trinidad and British Guiana per s. s. "Pres. Monroe" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Friday, the 20th inst. instead of 18th inst. as previously notified.

MATUNGA YOUNGMEN'S CLUB (VYAYAM MANDIR)—The half-yearly general meeting of the members of the Matunga Youngmen's Club (Vyayam Mandir) will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Club premises to dispose of many important matters. Any suggestions or resolutions must be sent before 20th inst.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI—The Committee of Management of the above institution received this year 449 applications from students from the different parts of the country for scholarships, out of which 194 were granted of the aggregate sum of Rs. 1,078 per mensem for the year ending 31st May, 1942, though some applications are still pending disposal.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Mayerling". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Nice Girl". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Great Lie". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Mexican Spitfire". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Under Your Hat". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi". Daily at 4 p.m.
PALACE—"His Girl Friday". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Typhoon". Daily at 4-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4 p.m.
CHITRA—"On the River". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY—An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when a paper on "Some Peculiarities of the Culture of the Aboriginal Tribes of Gujarat" will be read by Mr. P. G. Shah. The meeting is open to public.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION—The monsoon term of the B. P. Adult Education Association's classes begin on June 30. The programme for Bombay consists of two-year courses, language courses, terminal and special. Professors from the local colleges will conduct these classes. For programme and other information apply to the Association, Cama Institute, 134-6, Apollo St., Museum East, Bombay 1.

BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION'S OWN PUMP—The Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union long ago started a Co-operative Consumers' Society through which the members are supplied all their needs. The Society now is starting its own Petrol Pump at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to-morrow (Thursday). The opening ceremony will be performed by Sardar Bhagwansingji Beersingji, the President. The above pump has been given by the well-known National Petrol Company, the Western India Oil Distributing Company.

Security Demand On Surat Press Keeper

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

The Government of Bombay has demanded a security of Rs. 3,000 under Section 3(3) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931, from Mr. Ratilal Shambhulal Rashamwala, keeper of the Manhar Printing Press at Surat for printing a book in Gujarati entitled "Tera Panthi Natak" which contained matter falling under Clause (h) of Section 4(1) of the Act.

As the book also contained matter, the publication of which is punishable under Section 295A and 153A, Indian Penal Code, all copies of it have been declared to be forfeited under Section 99A, Criminal Procedure Code.

Alleged Assault At Bandra

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A quarrel between two Sikh residents of Bandra led to a stabbing affray this morning when one of the Sikhs is reported to have whipped out a knife and stabbed another Sikh with whom he had a longstanding quarrel. Pedestrians tried to come to the rescue of the victim of this alleged assault but before they could reach the scene of the incident, the assailant made good his escape.

The Bandra police are investigating.

Bombay S. P. C. A.

During the month of April last, the Society succeeded in detecting 727 cases of use of unfit animals, one case of cruel beating and two cases of carrying fowls suspended by legs.

In respect of these 966 prosecutions were instituted and 59 prosecutions pending from the previous months were also disposed of during the month under review. 49 prosecutions were left pending due to the absence of the accused persons. Convictions were secured in 877 cases and in the rest of the cases the accused were either warned and discharged or acquitted. 48 animals were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for treatment. 206 animals were treated by the Veterinary Inspectors at the various courts.

AT BANDRA

At Bandra 48 cases of use of unfit animals were detected and prosecutions instituted. 5 prosecutions pending from the previous months were also disposed of. Convictions were secured in 29 cases, 24 prosecutions were left pending due to absence of accused.

BAI SAKARBAI D. P. HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS

There were 101 animals in the hospital at the beginning of the month. During the month 206 animals were newly admitted, 177 were discharged cured, 4 were discharged uncured, 44 died leaving 82 animals in the hospital at the end of the month. 368 cases were treated as out-patients.

TRAVELLING MOTOR DISPENSARY

During the month, the Travelling Motor Dispensary made one long trip into the villages of the Bombay Suburban and Thana Districts proceeding therefrom right upto Shahpur via Bhivandi, Padgha and Asangaon; and treated in all 568 cases free of charge.

New Honour For Mr. Davar

We understand that Very Wor. Bro. Sohrab R. Davar, Deputy District Mark Master, has been appointed District Grand Mark Master in place of Rt. Wor. Bro. W. A. C. Bromham, who has resigned his post as he is leaving Bombay shortly. Very Wor. Bro. Davar will have jurisdiction on Mark Masonry all over India, Burma and Ceylon and he is the first Indian to win this honour. The appointment is made by the Grand Mark Lodge of England.

Bombay War Gifts Fund

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 60,21,431/8/0.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 5,000 Sale proceeds of War Gifts Fund stamps. Rs. 414 the Ammunition Factory Sports Club, Kirkee. Rs. 150 Mr. C. S. Tyabjee (monthly). Rs. 64/8/6 through the Mamlatdar, Malvan, Ratnagiri District.

For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 5,000 Sale proceeds of War Gifts Fund stamps. Rs. 64 through the Mamlatdar, Malvan, Ratnagiri District.

For the Bombay Red Cross and Amenities for Troops Fund: Rs. 82/12 the Edward Sassoon Mill Sports Club, being the balance of the proceeds of a drama staged by the Club on 6th April 1941.

For Non-Combatant War Purposes: Rs. 200 Sale proceeds of War Gifts Fund stamps.

Grand Total on Tuesday: Rs. 60,32,627-1-9.

INDIA TO MANUFACTURE CARS

Company With Crore Capital Will Establish Assembly Plant At Okha

The Motor House (Gujerat) Ltd. Ahmedabad, who are All-India Distributors for Studebaker Cars and Trucks, established an assembly plant at Port Okha (Baroda State) early in 1940. This is the first assembly plant besides General Motors and is, however, established by an Indian company with Indian capital. The capital invested at present in this Assembly Plant is over Rs. 15,000,00.

Mr. M. D. Mehta, The Managing Director of the Motor House (Gujerat) Ltd., during the early part of this year opened negotiations with Messrs. Birla Brothers Ltd., of Calcutta with a view to expand the present assembly plant and ultimately to manufacture automobiles and trucks in India. The negotiations have now been concluded whereby a new company is being registered in Baroda State with a capital of Rs. 100,000,000. Mr. M. D. Mehta is flying to America from Calcutta on the 21st June to negotiate with the Studebaker Export Corporation for their co-operation and technical assistance in establishing a factory for manufacturing cars and trucks in India. The Cars and Trucks will be of the same models as Studebaker and will be manufactured under the patents of Studebakers on royalty basis.

Mr. M. D. Mehta.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

The new Company's programme will be of five years in which they propose to manufacture complete car and truck in India. The company's immediate plans will be to manufacture such parts for which machinery is available or can be purchased during present hostile conditions, giving preference to defence work for which raw materials are available in India. It is anticipated that the company will be able to make 20 per cent parts every year with the result that a completely Indian-made car and truck will be offered to the public during the course of five years.

The company expects that during the present war time they will not be able to go headlong with their manufacturing scheme. However, during this period they complete all the preliminary arrangements and commence laying out the factory buildings and instal machineries to such an extent which can be obtained immediately.

The new Company will shortly take over the present Assembly Plant of the Motor House (Gujerat) Ltd., at Okha Port and expand the present assembling operations to great extent with a view to achieve further economy in production cost.

The Baroda Government have promised to give their wholehearted support to this industry and the new company will establish this national industry in Baroda State whereby Indian public will be offered Indian-made cars and commercial vehicles at economical prices.

HAREGAON SUGAR FACTORY STRIKE

Workers' Demands And Attitude Of Management

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, June 16.

Nearly 3,000 employees have gone on strike at Haregaon Sugar Factory in Ahmednagar district for the last three weeks and there are no signs of amicable settlement in the near future.

Mr. N. G. Gore, the Secretary of the Maharashtra Congress Socialist Party, who had been there in the course of a statement says:—

"The demands submitted by the labour Union are modest. They are about improved housing, dearness allowance, provident fund, etc. That the Company should provide its labour with 'Pucca' quarters is not a new demand. It is there for the last so many years, and the Company has in principle, conceded it. But the Company, after making a half-hearted beginning, has come to a dead stop. By a letter written on the 13th instant the Company has intimated the President of the Union, that they cannot agree to the Union's demand, with regard to dearness allowance, provident fund, etc., and as regards the first demand, that the Company has never abandoned the Scheme. Now this statement is welcome; but no statement however good is worth the paper on which it is written unless there is an attempt on the part of those who utter it, to put it into practice.

Every year a score or two of huts are burnt down. This year however has been a record year in that and more than 100 huts caught fire and a Harijan lad was burnt to death. While the Company spent lacs over the modern bungalows and spacious gardens of their magnificently paid staff, they are refusing to meet the Union's demand.

HEAVY LOSSES.

In my opinion the Company is following a suicidal policy. I have already stated that this compulsory unemployment forced upon the workers is not likely to break the 'morale,' but a prolonged strike will surely ruin the Company. Upto date the Company has already lost to the extent of lacs of rupees. Due to this strike 12,000 tons of sugarcane had to remain uncrushed. Nearly 3,200 acres of cane are under cultivation. That crop will have to go without water so long as the strike continues.

If things are allowed to drift and the Company chooses to remain obstinate, within a fortnight the whole crop will be rendered worthless. Moreover the newly erected factory will have to remain idle for want of adequate supply of sugar-cane. This thought ought to make the shareholders of the Company sit up and intervene before it is too late. I do hope that practical commonsense shall prevail over the false notions of prestige, and the catastrophe will be averted by a timely compromise.

Your Servant needs a Watch

NOT only servants, but all working people who require a good timekeeper for a modest outlay, will find in this Keyless Lever watch a strong and reliable instrument of time, yet costing only Rs. 20.

It is better to pay Rs. 20 for a watch bearing the name 'West End Watch Co.' which is a guarantee of honest value, than to buy the anonymous watches offered by some dealers at prices so absurdly low that the quality of the article is of the poorest, the materials flimsy and workmanship definitely bad.

The "SECUNDUS"
15''' Keyless Lever Watch
Nickel Silver ... ... Rs. 20

Ask for attractive FREE Catalogue.

WEST END WATCH Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

I THOUGHT MY BABY WOULD NEVER BE HEALTHY AND STRONG

Baby had been sickly from birth. Did not gain as he should, was weak and thin.

Then a friend advised Quaker Oats. Gruel at first and later in porridge form.

Baby showed an improvement after only 30 days. Six months later he was a healthy, happy child, well nourished and gaining regularly.

Babies thrive on Quaker Oats, it does so much for them. First it supplies the nourishment, the minerals, proteins and carbohydrates to develop body, bone and muscle. It aids in the growth of teeth and fingernails, makes rich, red blood. Its Thiamin (Vitamin B-1) offsets nervousness, creates appetite, aids digestion, helps avoid constipation. A Quaker Oats baby is a healthy, happy baby.

So, mothers, help your little one to grow up strong and sturdy. Give him Quaker Oats every day. Quaker Oats is delicious in taste too. Children like it and you can serve it with confidence, for it is a pure vegetable food which conforms with all religious dietary laws. Eat Quaker Oats yourself as well and serve it to all your family, it is equally beneficial to all. Buy a tin today.

QUAKER OATS

A few incipient Opinions on— And a few extracts from—

Asphalt Road to Concrete Paradise

EXTRACTS —

(1) Suppose the Germans are enabled today to dominate the world and purge it of all elements non-German. But tomorrow, i.e., a few centuries hence, when the world would again be full-now with people of only the purest German blood—and the problem of bread would again be as acute, the Germans of America will wage a war against the Germans of Europe, the Germans of China against the Germans of Japan, the Germans of Russia against Germans of Germany!

(2) True superiority does not therefore consist in beating one's breast and shouting oneself to be superior, but in being so called and admired by others. Boasters of superiority should at least understand this simple thing. (Compare with this—Mr. Amery in a most egregious fashion went on to tell the Indians that "the Britishers are the most civilised people in this world."—Free Press Journal, 21/5/41. A begging Fakir or an illiterate Kazi may proclaim his religion to be the greatest in the world; but it is pathetic to see men of the status of Secretary of State indulging in similar bombast in regard to what they call their "civilization.")

OPINIONS

Sir C. Y. CHINTAMANI:
I have found it lively and interesting . . . I may write to you again.

Sir RABINDRANATH TAGORE:
The book will be a valued addition to the Library of the Visva-Bharati.

EXTRACTS —

(3) It does not appear to have been clearly realized that a cat will not be more happy by being transformed into a dog, or a dog by being transformed into a cat.

(4) I suppose a millionaire does not actually eat a million loaves of bread daily nor wears a million shirts and coats over one another, nor occupies a million bungalows by his body.

(5) . . . childish notions of superiority of race or blood—which was one at the source and will again be one in the end—in the bowels of the earth!

(6) All the fight . . . has been . . . for the power, in short, of the silly old mother-in-law of saying "no" to the beggar, who had come for alms and whom the daughter-in-law had turned away saying no!

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 18, 1941.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE

We published yesterday a full report of a meeting of over two hundred of the city's physicians and surgeons who had met on Monday to consider why there was not sufficient response from medical men in Bombay in accepting emergency commissions in the Indian Medical Service. We published in extenso the long list of the grievances of Indians in the service as set forth by Dr. Jivraj Mehta at the meeting because we feared that they might otherwise not receive the publicity they deserved. As a matter of fact, Dr. Mehta's speech, which extends to nearly four columns in the "Chronicle", is dismissed by the "Times of India" in eight lines. The speech is certainly damaging to the vested interests of Anglo-Indians in the service. It is a devastating criticism of the policy of unabashed favouritism shown to them and of calculated humiliation to which Indians have been systematically subjected. This is a question of principle that concerns, not merely medical men, but also the entire public of India.

Discrimination Against Indians

Col. R. H. Candy, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, who opened the proceedings of the meeting, added insult to injury when he suggested that if the Indian doctors did not find the jobs in the service sufficiently lucrative they might offer their services from humanitarian motives. Indian medical men, who recently sent a Medical Mission even to China, do not need to be lectured on humanitarian service. Nor do they discuss the service from the purely lucrative point of view. But they heartily hate discrimination against them and it is this discrimination which, more than anything else, stands in the way of their joining the service in larger numbers. In the first place Europeans are preferred to Indians in the grant of permanent commissions. As Dr. Jivraj Mehta observed: "An European could be recruited to it on a permanent basis right from the start, if he so desired. An Indian is offered, on the other hand, a short term commission for five years, at the end of which, if he has been a good boy, he would be eligible to be considered for a permanent commission. He thus remains under a constant fear of his service being terminated unless he is sufficiently subservient throughout the period of his short term commission. Out of the 100 permanent commissions given during the period of four years preceding October, 1938 less than half a dozen were Indians. Between October, 1935 and January 1939 as many as 77 British I. M. S. Officers were granted permanent commissions "as against a zero Indian during those months." After recruitment, in the words of Dr. Mehta again: "All lucrative posts, posts to salubrious stations are generally reserved for the Britishers. The station with unpleasant climate or places where there is not much chance of private practice or the Jail Department generally fall to the lot of the Indian Officers." Not a single competent Indian has been appointed to the post of Surgeon-General or Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the different provinces.

Urgent Reforms

Bitter and resentful as the Indian medical men have reason to be, they are not bent on non-cooperation now. They are quite willing to do their bit in the service if the humiliating discrimination against them is done away with and if a few other equally essential reforms are introduced in the service conditions. Dr. Mehta suggested a number of these reforms. Perhaps the most important of these are that the service should be a purely military service and the recruitment to it restricted to Indian personnel only, that if there are Europeans in India who may want to join it, they should come on the same terms and conditions as Indians and with no privileges; and that there should be no special or residuary posts for the European officers, and no special terms of employment. Not less important is the suggestion that all men who take up temporary commissions must have the right to permanent commissions in the service if they wish to go on serving in the army and, as an aid to this, recruitment to the permanent Commissions should be restricted entirely to officers holding temporary commissions in the Indian service. If Government are earnest about getting full coperation from Indian medical men they can easily come to an understanding with them about the reforms suggested. But if they are determined not to accept them substantially or to end discrimination against Indians they should, in fairness and decency, cease preaching altruism to Indians while heaping favours on the Europeans.

The Ruikar Case

The Nagpur High Court has done bare justice in upholding the decision of Mr. T. C. Wickenden, Sessions Judge of Nagpur, setting aside the conviction of Mr. R. S. Ruikar under the Defence of India Rules. It may be remembered that Mr. Ruikar was prosecuted for a speech made at Nagpur in December last in which he had called upon the people to join a mass movement for the freedom of the country. The First Class Magistrate of Nagpur, Mr. R. D. Gour, held that the speech was prejudicial under the Defence Rules, remarking that "the demand for the freedom of the country was likely to influence the attitude of the people to the war", and sentenced Mr. Ruikar to six months' rigorous imprisonment. On appeal the Sessions Judge took a more sensible view of the case, and with regard to the Magistrate's opinion about the possible effects of a demand for freedom he said: "If the representations of the Congress Party, that if freedom is given, India would certainly whole-heartedly assist the British in the prosecution of the war, mean anything, then the opposite would appear to be the case; an exhortation to join a mass movement for the purpose would be an act likely to assist the efficient prosecution of the war." He accordingly acquitted Mr Ruikar. The local Government appealed to the High Court but the latter has justly upheld the acquittal and dismissed the appeal.

In the consideration of the case by the High Court emphasis was laid on the question whether the "great mass movement" for which Mr. Ruikar pleaded would not prejudice war effort. The High Court held: "The question whether a mass movement for freedom would prejudice the war effort would depend on the form that mass movement took. It obviously might have a most prejudicial effect on the efficient prosecution of the war but would not necessarily do so, and there is no indication in the speech in question to show what form of mass movement was being advocated." The views of the High Court and the Sessions Judge deserve to be carefully noted by those who wish to carry on public agitation within the bounds of law and by the authorities eager to prosecute agitators.

Frankly Speaking

Suppressing Nazis

The U. S. A. has ordered that by July 10, all German consulates in the country be closed down and all German nationals connected with them be removed. The order also requires the closing of the German Library of Information, Railway and Tourist Bureaux and the German Trans-Ocean News Agency. This order may or may not lead to the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the U. S. A. and Germany, but it does constitute a bad blow to Germany's political interests in America. For, together with the freezing of Axis assets, it amounts to depriving Munich and Berlin of money, men and bases for Nazi propaganda in the U. S. A. This propaganda, although mainly a dismal failure, has yet been a serious nuisance to the Administration. The action, therefore, is of some value to the anti-Nazi cause. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that Washington observers expect Latin America to follow the U. S. A. example. The policy which President Roosevelt has been pursuing is to build up an anti-Nazi front not of North America alone but of the whole of the Western Hemisphere.

Fighting Intensifies

The battle for Syria has now reached what may be called its difficult stage. The resistance of Vichy troops is growing perceptibly in stiffness. And as one report puts it, fighting has become infectious and spread to all fronts. In one sense this development has made the task of the British and the Free French easier, for they can now go all out for the enemy and liquidate the campaign comparatively sooner. But it is painful and disappointing, too, because it means large scale bloodshed. The outcome of the Battle of Syria, however, does not seem to be in doubt although Vichy is determined to fight to the end and General Dentz appears to have received some reinforcements, at least in the air. What is more important is the question whether Vichy is not going to change its mind as regards extension of its conflict with Britain. This question arises out of two noteworthy events. The first is that Admiral Darlan has added a new post to his Cabinet, that of a Minister for War. And the second is that a Norwegian tanker has been shelled by shore batteries and machine-gunned by Vichy aircraft off the coast of French Guinea in West Africa.

No Crisis

Soviet-German relations are again in the news. A Moscow despatch to Vichy speaks of big manoeuvres in the Moscow, and an American broadcaster from Ankara draws attention to German and Rumanian activities in Rumania. Wishful thinkers, however, had better not expect any crisis. The true position is presented by a Moscow report which says:—

"Foreign reports of general mobilisation find no confirmation in Moscow.....

The Soviet Press has in the past few weeks made no secret of the scale of civil defence organisation, but this and similar other measures mentioned above appear simply based on a long-term realistic appreciation of the international situation and not on any present crisis, of which there are no signs in Moscow".

Sollum Operation

The spokesman of G. H. Q. Cairo has sounded a note of caution about the fighting on Sollum front. He has emphasised that the operations initiated by the British should not be regarded as a general offensive but only as part of the ding dong battle that has been going on for some time. He is right, if only because the British are not yet strong enough for a general offensive But if they are sufficiently well protected against a serious German offensive, such operations on the frontier are not without enormous value. They force the Germans to fight before time, and to spend the supplies quicker than they receive it and thus be unable to accumulate reserve. They also weaken very considerably possible preparations for assaults upon Tobruk. Indeed, a few days of furious fighting even though localised means to the Germans the loss of more than as many valuable weeks of preparations. Supplies have only now begun to stream into the Middle East while the Axis in Libya are placed in a comparatively very unfavourable position. So that should they be held up and their strength forced to be dissipated at a speed greater than it is replenished, these "local offensive" actions could give the British time, first, to liquidate the diversion in Syria and, second, to prepare for a decisive attack themselves.

Communal Riots And Satyagraha

BY J. B. KRIPALANI

IV

I have said that in writing the above my desire is to initiate discussion on whether an effective non-violent way to tackle the communal problem cannot be devised when peaceful negotiations fail. But I feel it will facilitate discussion if I place my own ideas in this connection before the public.

If we rule out violence and if we are not to rely exclusively upon martyrdom, we have, in my opinion, to devise some scheme of non-co-operation. What shape and form can it take? In non-co-operating with the Government the field of possible action is wide. It is almost co-extensive with the whole of Governmental activity Also non-co-operation here can be progressive, beginning with a department or two and ending with the withdrawal of co-operation in all departments. In communal conflict the field of possible action is extremely limited. No one community is in possession of political power. They suffer from the same inhibitions and restrictions Under these circumstances the only field for withdrawal of co-operation appears to be the economic. At least no other suggests itself to me. In the past, too, the communities have naturally turned to this field. Conflict has always resulted in some kind of instinctive and automatic action on the part of each community, confining economic patronage to its own members.

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The first question that arises in this connection is, will such action be justified? I hold that it is justified ethically as well as politically, especially if armed resistance is precluded. Satyagraha implies non-violence in thought and deed, that is, an absence of ill-will or a desire to hamper, embarrass cripple or retaliate. But Satyagraha never means the non-performance of one's duties to oneself, the community or the nation. Performance of such duties may result in hampering the smooth working of the desires, and designs of others especially if they are motivated by unjust and ignoble desires. Even in the absence of injustice and tyranny the performance of duty in a complex world often involves the thwarting of the desires and ambitions of others. When the Congress advised the nation to boycott foreign cloth some people in foreign lands, who were engaged in the cloth industry, must have economically suffered. Yet this boycott was not considered against either the principles or the spirit of Satyagraha. Why? Because there was no desire to deprive the spinners and weavers, in Lancashire or Japan, of their work and wages. The only desire that motivated the Congress action was that of providing work and wages for the starving Indian spinners and weavers. We were moved by our desire to do our duty by our countrymen, a duty which we had long neglected and which was due from us because the whole of our life and property depends upon the unremitting toil of the Indian masses. We were only repaying a very small portion of the debt we owe to them. Nor did we question the equal right of Englishmen or the Japanese to extend the same patronage to their own masses. The performance of duty, in a complex society as pointed out before, does involve a certain amount of unavoidable conflict. All that we have to see to is that our motive is pure and legitimate and that we accord the same kind and the same amount of liberty to others.

In the case of communal conflicts, a like logic and morality must apply. It is no duty of a community to help or patronise a group that creates or foments riots! It is in no way a victim's duty to provide an assassin with the economic means to purchase the dagger needed for his assassination. Rather is it his duty to see that the assassin do not get the instrument. This logic must also apply to groups, so long as their existence is recognised and so long as they act as such. I have already shown that even the goondas in these riots act as members of different groups. They don't undertake loot, murder and arson as individuals on their own account, even though the fruits of the loot may be enjoyed by them separately and not pooled for the community. Often there is no loot in question.

Any scheme of non-co-operation will, therefore, have to take individuals as organised in communal groups. Under the circumstances it cannot do otherwise. It is, however, argued that there are individuals in all groups who are not communal but national in their outlook. Are these also to be discriminated against simply because they happen to bear a particular religious label? No, that will be neither just nor proper. It will cut at the root of the idea of a common Indian nation. But all such individuals must proclaim their faith boldly and unequivocally. Whether they be Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Parsis, etc., they must hold that religion is the personal affair of an individual and as such it has nothing to do with the common economic and political life of the country. A Hindu may go to his temple, the Muslim to his mosque, the Sikh to his "Gurudwara", the Parsi to his fire temple, the Christian to his Church and there each may separately worship in his own way the God or Gods of his own conception. But differences in forms of worship must not be carried to the office, the market place or the council chamber and affect our relation as citizens of one country. The members of each religious group have equal rights in the common life of the nation. Each must freely participate in it, bear its burdens and enjoy its privileges. All are citizens of India. As such they represent common Indian interests. So far as civic life goes they belong to no denomination. It is, therefore, that Gandhiji and the Congress leaders refuse to meet Mr. Jinnah as Hindus. They do not represent Hindu interests, whatever these be. They know that the only purely Hindu interests are that Hindus should not be interfered with in their religious worship and should freely hold and express their religious convictions. The Hindus as Hindus have not distinct citizen rights or obligations. All such rights and obligations arise not from their being Hindus but from being citizens of one common motherland, India. This must apply to all other religions. Mr Jinnah and the League refuse to recognise the nationalist Muslims as representative of the Muslim community and yet they insist upon meeting Hindu Congressmen as representatives of the Hindu community and not as nationals. This is strangely inconsistent. But how can communalism be consistent with logic and common-sense? Nationalists, Hindus and Muslims, represent their respective communities in matters pertaining exclusively to religion. In civil matters the question of

(Continued on Page 9)

Sir Ibrahim's Reply To Amery

India Is Not Prosperous

The following is the full text of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah's statement a summary of which was published yesterday. In the course of the statement Sir Ibrahim criticizes Mr. Amery's statement that India is prosperous:—

Mr. Amery in the course of his recent speech in Parliament is reported to have said:

"India is prosperous. There is more revenue for the Central and Provincial Governments and not only under those Provincial Governments carrying on under democratic institutions but there is a great deal of active social progress going on all the time."

It must be presumed that the Secretary of State is fully aware of the economic conditions in India and when he makes such a statement in Parliament that India is prosperous he must have done so on solid grounds. It is presumably on this conviction that the Government of India has been prompted to impose heavy additional direct and indirect taxation.

How well informed the Secretary of State is as regards the financial condition of this country may be judged by official records published by the Central Government for the year 1938-39 which will show how enormously prosperous India really is.

It is axiomatic that the prosperity of a country depends upon its savings. It is, therefore, necessary to examine what the conditions are in this respect, whether India is able to save something worth while or whether there is going on a steady deterioration in the economic condition of this country. The All-India Income Tax Report published by the Central Board of Revenue throws an illuminating light on the economic condition of India. Income tax is levied on all incomes of Rs. 2,000 per annum and over. According to this official report there are in this country the huge number of 2,85,940 assessees with an income of Rs. 2,000, or £150, per annum and over. On the basis of a population of 300 millions in British India this figure works out at one tenth of one per cent. of the population. Can there be better evidence of India's "prosperity?"

It is true that agricultural incomes are not subject to this tax. So far as the actual cultivators are concerned no one will be presumptuous enough to claim that any one of them could possibly have an income of Rs. 2,000 per annum and over. The only class that remains to be taken into consideration is the agricultural landlords. It is difficult to find any official data to show the exact number under this category but it cannot be very numerous, thanks to the land revenue policy pursued by the British Government.

With a view to get a clearer idea of the economic condition of this country including all classes of its population it is necessary to draw attention to the speech which Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member of the Government of India, made in his Budget Speech in April 1938, on the eve of his retirement from India He is reported to have said that the national income of India is 1,600 crores of rupees per annum. If this official figure is divided by 300 millions the population in British India, it works out at Rs. 53.5.4 per unit of population. If a rough figure of Rs. 8.5.4 is deducted for Imperial, Provincial and local taxation the balance works out at Rs. 45 per unit per annum or less than Rs. 4 per month. India is, indeed, very "prosperous".

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During the last war India stood by Britain wholeheartedly. Attention may be drawn to a publication by the Government of India of a book entitled "India's contribution to the Great War". India put forward her best efforts in supplying men, money and materials. It is an illuminating publication and may be studied by those who take an interest in the subject. According to this report (a) India's contribution in men was 1,401,350 and (b) India's contribution in money was over 107 million pounds sterling, not taking into account the gift of a hundred million pounds sterling. As if all these contributions which India had made in men, money and materials towards winning the war were not sufficient Britain managed when the Imperial Legislative Council had an official majority to obtain from India a gift of an additional hundred million sterling. The result has been the imposition of super tax. India's reward for all she did in winning the last war was the gift of super tax which is being steadily increased. The statement published by the Central Board of Revenue already referred to provides valuable data as regards the "prosperity" of India. Super tax is supposed to be in theory a tax on the rich. According to this report the total number of rich assessees in the whole of British India is the huge figure of 4,210 When this figure is analysed it shows that amongst these 4,210 assessees there are 2,864 individual assessees, the others being association of individuals, companies, unregistered firms and undivided families. Amongst the 2,864 individual assessees there must be other foreign assessees which must reduce the number of Indian assessees with an income of Rs 25,000 and over. This statement throws a flood of light on how really "prosperous" India is.

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There is a further aspect of this

(Continued on Page 11)

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Discussing "Stalin's dilemma—to fight or to appease", the "News Chronicle", after dwelling on Stalin's pride in "one of the mightiest achievements of all time—the building of modern Russia," says that if Stalin appeases now, the work of 20 years will be brought to nothing. One concession will follow another until Russia is lost. As regards the alternative the "News Chronicle" says to fight the Nazi military machine is a heroic undertaking, but the consequences of appeasement are certain and inescapable; the outcome of a battle is rarely certain.

—London Message.

* * * *

Addressing a meeting of Bombay medicos, Colonel Candy, Surgeon-General, said he was sorry to find that there was not sufficient response from medical men in Bombay to join the Indian Army.

We, too, are sorry—for Colonel Candy. For, when Doctor Jivaraj Mehta proceeded to reply, the good and gallant Colonel Candy must have been feeling sorry that he ever came to address the meeting at all

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We notice that Colonel Candy had issued a circular also in which he very patronisingly felt it "incredible" that young Indians should "hang back" from military medical service in this war."

We had better not say anything beyond adding to Doctor Jivaraj Mehta's eleven conditions an obvious twelfth about the Candies of the I. M. S.

(Which, the Junior Colleague urges further, should apply, also, to the chewing-gums of the I. C. S.).

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Referring to Deshbandhu Das as "an apostle of Hindu-Muslim unity", Mr. A. R. Siddiqi, ex-Mayor of Calcutta says "I wish Deshbandhu C. R. Das were living to-day to save the country from bungling politicians."

Little wonder that, for some time past, Mr. Siddiqi's name has been conspicuous for its absence from the court—sorry from the High Command of the Qaid-e-Azam.

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Addressing Mr. Churchill on the wireless, the President of the Rochester University said:

"I confer upon you, representative of liberty and justice in the old world, the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa* and with it the hopes of free men and women across this continent."

We wonder what, on a similar occasion, the "President" of an Indian University would say.

And what Mr Churchill would reply.

* * * *

It is reported that despite rumours to the contrary, Sir Stafford Cripps will, according to present arrangements, return to Moscow soon.

Atta boy!

* * * *

A Moscow report—via Vichy—says "infantry, artillery, tanks and motor cycle troops are participating in manoeuvres in the Moscow Military district."

This, if true, is a compliment which M. Stalin must not pay to the power and speed of the Nazi military machine.

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A Norwegian tanker is reported to have been shelled and machine-gunned off the coast of French West Africa.

This is General Weygand's reply to libellous suggestion that he is less—er—patriotic than the Admirable Darlan.

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The Admirable Darlan has added to his Cabinet a War Minister.

It is, however, not yet known whether the War Minister's headquarters will be at Vichy, Paris or Berlin.

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Rome announces the sudden death of General Grossi, President of the Italian Armistice Commission in France.

The gallant President must have suddenly realised that, with the assumption by the Fuehrer of guardianship over Italy, he lost his "raison d'etre" some time ago.

* * * *

'My dear, I never imagined you would marry the man you did,' said her friend.

'Neither did I, my dear', she replied. 'I disliked his ways, but adored his means.'

Shipping's Contribution To War Effort

President Of Moghul Line Reviews Last Year's Working

The following is the text of the speech delivered by the Chairman of the Moghul Line at the annual general meeting of the Company:—

GENTLEMEN.

I regret to say that I have received a letter from Haji Sir Abdoola Haroon regretting his inability to be present at the meeting and I also regret that our very old friend Haji Ebrahim Bushirey is also unable to attend the meeting owing to ill health, and trust that he will speedily be restored to normal health.

The Directors' report and Balance Sheet have been in your hands for some time and I will, with your permission, take them as read.

You will, no doubt, recall that when I had the honour to address you last year I was able to say that the results up to that time in 1940 could be regarded as satisfactory and I trust that the Accounts now placed before you will be considered as such. There are only two points in the accounts to which I would draw your attention. Firstly, there is the provision for taxation amounting to the figure of 8 lakhs which is, of course, an arbitrary figure necessitated on account of Excess Profits. The second figure I should like you to note, is that of Rs. 11,22,000 for insurance etc. which is, of course, entirely due to the tremendous increase in war risk insurance on your fleet.

The past year, as you can well imagine, has been one of extreme difficulties. The side of the business in which you are, no doubt, mainly interested, is the pilgrim trade, and, although the pilgrimage was a small one, amounting to only 5071 pilgrims, I am pleased to say that all the pilgrims were safely landed at Jedda and by now have nearly all returned safely to India. The fact that these voyages were made without incident is entirely due to the co-operation of His Majesty's Government, the Government of India, the Royal Navy, the Royal Indian Navy and the Royal Air Force, and our thanks are due to all branches of these services for the help and protection given.

PRESS PROPAGANDA.

I am glad to say that there have been certain press articles giving appreciation of the efforts of your company and the Government of India in this connection, and I can assure you that we, the Government officials and the Naval Authorities have, throughout, given a great deal of anxious thought and consideration to the pilgrimage and, on your behalf I should like to thank all those who have assisted your Company.

I am glad to say that your company has not suffered from any direct attack from the opposition during the past year, and there are only two items to which I will refer concerning adverse propaganda. Firstly, I must mention the press campaign which was conducted in several newspapers towards the end of last year. The object of these articles was an endeavour to justify the fact that the outside competitors did not partake in the pilgrim trade and the articles endeavoured to prove that the Government of India had shown discrimination over the pilgrim trade and had allowed the Mogul Line to partake to the exclusion of the other Company. This allegation was so untrue that the Government of India thought fit to issue a communique on the 10th December, 1940, refuting the statements made, and proved without question that it was of their own free will that the other Company decided not to enter the trade. If anyone would be interested to read this communique, I shall be only too pleased to let them have a copy.

The second point to which I will refer is a remark made by the Chairman of this same Shipping Company in his speech at their Annual General Meeting to the effect that certain notifications issued by the Government of India and which interfered with the freedom of his Company, did not restrict the movements of the Mogul Line or control their power to fix their own rates of freight and fares. Here again the Government of India knowing this to be entirely untrue, issued a further communique on the 19th of December refuting all that had been said in this connection by the Chairman of the Company concerned. This communique is also by me and is available to everyone.

I merely mention these points as no doubt some of the public may believe all they read in the papers and have not had the opportunity of studying the true position as stated by the Government of India, and I think it is only right that I should draw your attention to the true facts.

WAR EFFORTS.

As regards your Company's cargo trade there has been as you know a world wide shortage of tonnnage and in consequence there has been a heavy demand for space. Owing to the necessity for us to carry Government stores and other circumstances, I fear that many of our regular supporters have been unable to ship all the cargo they desire. We have also, I regret to say, been unable to spare tonnage to deal with our Calcutta Rangoon Red Sea trade and we have also had temporarily to suspend our Mauritius trade. I can only say that we have done our utmost, under the most difficult circumstances, to ameliorate the troubles of our shippers and we have been in the closest touch with the Government of India and the Shipping Controller through the Indian Shipping Adviser in our endeavour to obtain more tonnage.

We have throughout the year worked in the closest co-operation with the Naval Authorities and your Company has borne its share in the general war effort. Your fleet has suffered in common with all other shipping from requisition by Government when they were in urgent need of tonnage, and there was a time last year when six out of your seven steamers were under requisition to Government. Unfortunately, in spite of protracted negotiations, it has still not been possible to fix the terms and conditions under which steamers are on requisition and we have, so far, only obtained an advance of hire from Government. I trust that the present state of affairs will soon end and that a settlement will be reached at an early date.

Your fleet has been kept up to the standards required by the Classification Authority and by the Government of India. I would, however, like to warn you that under present war time conditions your ships are being run to their maximum capacity and very little time has been available to carry out repairs, renovations and renewals which would be undertaken in a normal year. I would therefore like to point out that when times permit you must be prepared for heavy bills for repairs and for abnormal delays while these repairs are carried out.

Since our last Annual General meeting your Directors have invited Mr. Chaiwalla to join your Board and you will to-day be asked to confirm his appointment. Mr. Chaiwalla needs no introduction from me as he is, I am sure, well known to you all, and his interest in pilgrim matters is, I can assure you, of great assistance to your other Directors. I am sure you will join with me in welcoming him to our Board.

As regards the future you will forgive me if I do not attempt to voice any opinion. Times are too uncertain to allow me to look ahead and I can only assure you that your Directors will do their utmost to protect the interests of your Company and to tell you that up to date the position is satisfactory.

Before closing I have pleasure in expressing the appreciation of myself and other Directors of the loyal and excellent services rendered by the Company's staff both ashore and afloat. I am also pleased and thankful to report that during the year no loss was suffered to personnel or property of your Company through enemy action.

I will now propose the resolution for the adoption of the accounts.

APPEAL FOR SPEEDY AMERICAN AID

NEW YORK, June 16.

The phrase "The time is short" used by Mr. Churchill to the Rochester University on Monday night has been picked out and stressed by American Radio commentators, who hold it to be an implied appeal for speedy American aid.—Reuter.

32 POLITICALS RELEASED

LUCKNOW, June 17.

Thirty-two "C" class political prisoners undergoing imprisonment in the District Jail, Bareilly, were released in the second week of June under the orders of the Local Government.

The prisoners belonged mostly to Almora and Nainital districts.—A. P.

Sir Ibrahim's Reply To Amery

(Continued from page 6)

a fair number of European and question to which attention may be drawn. It is ostensibly the policy of the Central Government to levy super tax on people who are regarded by them as rich In the case of income tax the levy is regulated according to the income of the assessee and when joint stock companies pay this tax at source at the highest rate, refund is granted to those shareholders whose total income is chargeable at lower rates. No refund, however, is given for super tax. The result is that those people belonging to the middle classes who are venturesome enough to invest their capital in joint stock companies have to pay super tax as shareholders though they are nowhere near the standard on which ostensibly this tax is levied. This is not all. Both income tax and super tax are levied at rates sanctioned by the Legislature. It then becomes the duty of Executive officers to collect these taxes and they consist of men of such high ability that they manage to do so with the "utmost efficiency".

It is desirable to draw attention to the theory and practice of levying these direct taxes. In theory super tax is leviable on incomes beyond a specified figure and that income is liable to one super tax. In practice in many cases super tax is levied on the same income thrice over. If a private company happens to have fairly large investments in joint stock companies they get their dividends after super tax has been paid at the source. The income, therefore, from which the dividends are distributed has already paid one super tax. The private companies are then made to pay super tax on their own income inclusive of all such dividends. This is not all. Recently the income tax law has been amended and private companies are obliged to distribute at least sixty per cent of their income amongst their shareholders (or partners as the case may be) and such shareholders are again made to pay super tax individually, so that super tax is levied in many cases thrice over on the same income. It does not appear to be anybody's business to consider what effect this policy has on the economic condition of India and her purchasing power. It seems to be sufficient to shout that India is "prosperous".

The Secretary of State when he talks of India's prosperity is probably carried away by conditions in Britain. Recently it was announced in the Press that during the year 1938|39 there were in Britain with a population of 45 millions, 539 individual assessees with an income of £40,000 and over per annum. In Britain India with a population of 300 millions the number of individual assessees with an income of Rs. 5,00,001 and over is the huge figure of 9. It will be admitted that these statistics supplied by official records provide full and ample justification to Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for India, to declare that India is "prosperous".

* * * *

It will be recognised that there is both a political and an economic aspect in considering this question. Mahatma Gandhi in resorting to Satyagraha has converted the Legislative Assembly with an elected majority in terms of the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms into an institution of the Morley-Minto reforms with a clear official majority. This necessarily imposes greater responsibilities on the Government of India in administering the finances of this country. The opposition from the Congress elected members has been eliminated and the necessity of carrying on the administration by means of certification no longer exists. The question is whether with full responsibility resting on them the Government of India have drawn the attention of the Secretary of State to the real economic condition of this country when proposing heavy and increased direct and indirect taxation. It is true that Britain is at present involved in war and it is necessary that every effort should be made to win the war as the consequences of a defeat are unthinkable but while trying to prosecute the war to a successful issue it is necessary that a little bit of imagination and statesmanship should be brought to bear upon the problem which will face Britain after the war is won. No one objects to India's contributions towards the successful prosecution of the war but it must necessarily be within her means and what she can in her present state of economic condition afford to provide.

* * * *

It may be recalled that India during the pre-British period was regarded as one of the richest countries in the world and in consequence she drew adventurers from all parts of the world. In those days sea travel was not regarded as safe and neither steamships nor the Suez Canal existed. People had to travel from Europe in sailing ships via the Cape of Good Hope and accepted all the risks involved in such travel In spite of all these drawbacks people from Europe and other parts of the world came to this country no doubt attracted by its reputation of being one of the wealthiest countries in the world. Internecine quarrels amongst the ruling classes in India helped in establishing British Raj practically in the whole of this sub-continent. Those Britishers who successfully established British Raj in this country had imagination and statesmanship and they adapted themselves in such a way as to win the regard and esteem of the people of this country. They substituted the rule of law as against the personal rule which prevailed in pre-British days. The Police and the Law Courts were organised and the administration was carried on in such a way that British Raj was at one time regarded as Ram Raj. All that seems to have changed and there is a growing feeling of discontent in this country. The insistent demand of all political parties for swaraj may be explained as the necessary development of modern times but it is also due to the extreme dissatisfaction which prevails amongst the people of this country in regard to the economic and financial policy pursued by Britain during recent years which has brought down the once one of the richest countries in the world to a state of extreme poverty. Simultaneously with the economic policy pursued by Britain the population of the country has steadily increased. During the last decade it is reported that the population has risen from 350 to 400 millions an increase of 50 millions or five millions more than the total population of Britain. The problem which the governing authority will have to seriously face is how to provide means for decent maintenance of this huge population with a national income of only Rs. 45 per annum per unit of population

* * * *

It is an admitted fact that Britain cannot live without her export trade. For the successful working of her export trade she must have markets. India has been one of her best markets in the past. It is for consideration what will be the effect on the purchasing power of this country by the policy which the Central Government is now pursuing of heavy direct and indirect taxation? A little consideration ought to show that the trade depression which followed the last war will be nothing compared to what will probably occur after the present war is won. The damage done to property and assets during the last war was negligible compared to the damage which is now being inflicted by belligerant countries upon one another. The fate of Europe economically will be unenviable if this war goes on as appears likely for two or three years more. Statesmanship requires that measures should be taken as far as possible from now onwards to meet this stupendous depression which is likely to follow the conclusion of hostilities. The question is whether Britain has even now any farsighted statesmanship.

We Are At Beginning Of War

Smuts Says We Have To Fight For Freedom Again

PRETORIA, June 16.

Field Marshal Smuts in a speech here to-day declared:

"We are not at the end of the war. It almost looks like the beginning. It is a terrible thing to say but probably the greatest ordeals are still before us."

South Africa is fighting for the greatest thing in the world Freedom. God made men not to be slaves but free men and women. Mankind always is being tested and to this generation the question "Are we worthy to be free men and women?" is again being put.

The speech marked the first anniversary of the formation of the South African women's Auxiliary Army Services, which Field Marshal Smuts said had more than he justified. Throughout its history women of South Africa had played a part at the side of men and in this war they have acted up to the highest standard of history.—Reuter.

Writers Demand Radio Reform

Languages That People Know Must Dominate Air Programmes

Strong protest was entered at a meeting of journalists and writers in the Indian languages at the Jinnah Hall, with Prof. N. S Phadke in the chair on Tuesday evening against the manner in which the Bombay Section of the All-India Radio is conducted. About a hundred people from the Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi and Urdu press were present.

Prof. Phadke in his introductory remarks stated this instrument of publicity has failed in its purpose of reaching to the desired degree of efficiency to the general public and especially the great masses of the Indian population, because a good deal of money and time was wasted in having it in English—a language which hardly three per cent of the people understood.

PROTEST RESOLUTION.

Mr. B. V. Varerkar moved the resolution which embodied this protest. It was urged in the resolution that the public had a right to point their finger of scorn at the waste of the tax-payer's money and pointed out that the really proper method in this matter is to make use of the best literary talent among Indians themselves for the purpose of writing the features and newsplays in the Indian languages. It was demanded also that there should be an advisory committee, representative in character of journalistic and literary experience and ability.

A LITTLE UPROAR

As Mr. Varerkar was speaking some people asked whether he was speaking for himself or in a representative capacity. Some people asked who had drafted the resolution and others asked who convened the meeting. A question was also asked whether all present were journalists and writers.

The chairman replied that Mr. Varerkar was speaking as an elderly and respected Marathi author and journalist and only if his resolution was carried he would prove representative. Prof. Phadke did not know who had drafted the resolution but it was open to amendment in the usual manner. The meeting was convened by the Urdu journalists' Association but every journalist and writer in one or many Indian languages was entitled to participate in it

After Mr. Z. A. Qureshi had made a few remarks, amendments were called. The resolution was quite a lengthy one containing ten sections.

Messrs. A. A. Kanekar and P. V. Gadgil pleaded for deletion of all reference to war propaganda in the resolution.

Mr. Varerkar accepted that amendment.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT

Mr. T. V. Parvate moved the substitution of the word 'vernaculars' by 'Indian languages' wherever it occurred and the deletion of the words "prosy, pedantic and school masterly" in regard to the translation in Indian languages by local Gujarati, Marathi and Hindustani writers, of the news-plays of Messrs. Rowden and Aubrey Menon.

The amendment was accepted by the mover. The resolution as amended was put to vote and passed unanimously.

By another resolution Mr. N. C. Kelkar was empowered to represent to the powers that be the position taken up by the resolution passed. Still another resolution condemned the 'Times of India' for the writings of 'Pan' in this behalf.

In his concluding remarks, the President said it was only natural that they were demanding the use of their provincial languages in the radio machinery of their own country. The broad masses had no use for English programmes, however, good they might be in themselves. For those who wanted English programmes the B. B. C. was wide open and the Bombay station need not waste any more money and time on English programmes.

Congress Worker Jailed

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

Mr. Babulal, a Congress worker, who was arrested recently under the Defence of India Rules for being in possession of alleged prejudicial matter, has been sentenced to nine months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default further two months' imprisonment.—A. P.

A.I.C.C. Instructions For Satyagrahis' Guidance

Private Activities Must Be Stopped And Constructive Programme Must Be Carried Out

WARDHAGANJ, June 17.

Acharya Kriplani, General Secretary of the A.I.C.C., has issued the following instructions for the guidance of Satyagrahis and Congress Committees after consultation with Mahatma Gandhi:—

(1). A released Satyagrahi must seek to offer Satyagraha as soon as possible. If for any reason he is unable to do so he must apply through the President or Officer in charge of P.C.C. for exemption from Mahatma Gandhi and he should state the reasons for such exemption being granted

(2) From the date on which the name of a prospective Satyagrahi is forwarded to Mahatma Gandhi for sanction he is to suspend his private activities and devote himself wholly to working out one or more items of the following thirteen-fold items of the constructive programme:—

(A). Hindu Muslim or communal unity, (B). Removal of untouchability, (C). Prohibition, (D). Khadi, (E). Other village industries, (F). Village sanitation, (G). New or basic education, (H). Adult Education, (I). Uplift of women, (J). Education in hygiene and health, (K). The propagation of Rashtrabhasha, (L). Cultivating love of one's own language (M) Working for economic equality

KEEP A DIARY

(3). Every prospective Satyagrahi is expected to keep a diary. He will enter the work done by him during the day and this diary will be submitted to the P.C.C. concerned at fortnightly intervals. Permission to offer Satyagraha shall be granted only to such workers who have proved their worth by their every day work

The new restrictions in passing lists of Satyagrahis are considered necessary in the interest of the struggle as it is likely to develop in future and it will become progressively more arduous. Therefore, new Satyagrahis that come in should be such as can stand the new test. Complaints have been received in the office of undue delay in passing names. Those who have given their names need not, however, feel impatient at the delay. They should devote the interval to carrying out the constructive programme. If any Satyagrahi who has enrolled himself on the original basis feels unable to accept the new terms, he is free to withdraw his name and there will be no disgrace attached to any such withdrawal. He may continue to render whatever other service he can to the country. He remains Congressman as before.

NO TRUCK WITH LOCAL BODIES

(5). Enrolled Satyagrahis cannot contest to local bodies. Those who have put in their candidature for such elections before being enlisted as Satyagrahis have either to withdraw from the election or from offering Satyagraha. As Satyagrahis they cannot be in both places.

(6). No released Satyagrahi who is a member of a local board, unless specially exempted by Mahatma Gandhi can attend its meetings. If he does, his name will be expunged from the list of Satyagrahis.

(7). Unarrested Satyagrahis who are touring in their districts and those whose names have been approved are not to attend meetings of local bodies.

(8) During the monsoons, a Satyagrahi may, if necessary establish himself in a village not his own or group of villages and carry on Satyagraha and constructive activities.

(9). Unarrested Satyagrahis who either touring in their districts or marching in direction of Delhi should send fortnightly reports of their work to the provincial office. The Provincial Congress Committees in turn will send a consolidated report of their work to the All-India Congress Committee Office at stated intervals fortnightly or monthly.

(10). Complaints have been received about the intemperance of language of certain Satyagrahis. Satyagrahis should know that vituperation and abuse are against both the spirit letter of Satyagraha and must therefore be invariably avoided."—A. P.

M.L.A.'s Appeal To Viceroy

Asks Permission To Meet Security Prisoners In Agra Central Jail

LUCKNOW, June 17.

Mr. Khedanlal, M.L.A. (Central), has sent a telegram to the Viceroy requesting him to intervene in the reported troubles in the Agra Central Jail and requesting permission to interview Security prisoners.

Along with Mrs. Thangamma Mr. Khedanlal has also sent a telegram to the Governor of the United Provinces requesting him to hold an enquiry into the reported lathi charge on Security prisoners by jail authorities of Agra.—United Press.

Prema Kantak Jailed

POONA CITY, June 17.

Miss Prema Kantak who offered Satyagraha yesterday was sentenced to Rs. 200 fine in default three months simple imprisonment. She pleaded for a long term of imprisonment.

It will be recalled, she has had two convictions in connection with the Satyagraha movement and she offered Satyagraha for the third time within eight days of her release according to the fresh instructions of Gandhiji.

She has been recommended B Class

MR MEHTA GETS 3 MONTHS' S. I.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, June 17.

Satyagrahi, Mr. Trambaklal Vithaldas Mehta, who offered Satyagraha to-day in the morning at Ghatkopar was arrested by the police. Later on he was taken to Kurla Resident Magistrate's Court He was tried and sentenced to 3 months' S. I. under the Defence of India Rules

Two City Satyagrahis Released

Two more city Satyagrahis, Mr Gulab Shroff from Nasik Jail and Mr. M. C. Dharia from Thana Jail have been released.

Satyagraha At Malad

(From Our Correspondent).

ANDHERI, June 17.

Sjt. Chotubhai Kuverji Desai, a prominent Congress worker, will offer Satyagraha on 21st June, Saturday, at 8 a.m. near the Railway station

PANDITS DUBE AND DHAGAT RELEASED.

JUBBULPORE, June 16.

Pandit Kunjilal Dube, advocate and formerly officiating president of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress, and Pandit Premchanker Dhagat, M.L.A., of Damoh, have been released from Seoni and Nagpur Jails respectively after serving out the full terms of their sentences.—United Press.

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Shareholders' Interest At Stake

PROF. DAVAR ON TEXTILE INQUIRY REPORT

Internal Economies Must Precede Demand Of Higher Wages For Labour

The twelfth annual meeting of the Bombay Shareholders' Association was held at its premises at Aga Khan Building, Dalal Street, Bombay, on Tuesday evening, Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, presided.

The Annual Report of the Association was unanimously adopted.

Prof. Davar in the course of his speech referred to the activities of the Association in connection with Messrs. Marsland Price and Company, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, the Imperial Bank of India and several other industrial and commercial concerns which terminated in beneficent results to shareholders.

MANAGING AGENTS' REMUNERATION.

Referring to the Textile Inquiry report, Prof. Davar said: "The final Report of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee published some days ago contains an interesting chapter on Financial and Industrial Re-organisation of the Industry. The Committee has laid considerable stress on the necessity for attaining internal economies by elimination of wasteful methods, re-organisation of management and reduction of overhead and other charges. In the examination of the various heads under which internal economies could be achieved the Committee has naturally turned its attention to the remuneration of the Managing Agents engaged in the industry and has come to the conclusion that of the three modes of the remuneration viz., (1) commission on profits (2) commission on production and (3) commission on Sales, the commission on profits is the most equitable mode of remuneration as it tends to evoke the greatest measure of effort to secure profitable working. The Committee has denounced the system of remuneration on the basis of production and sales (as your Association has always done) on the ground that it puts a premium on mere increase in production without any reference to the disposal of the products. As you are aware, the system of commission on production and sale is common in Ahmedabad. The Mill Agents in this centre advance before the Committee several contentions in justification of this system, but the Committee has turned down these contentions. In dealing with the Ahmedabad Mill Agents' contention that, with a lower scale of remuneration the standard of management might not be equally high, the Committee has made the following remarkable observations.

"We do not agree that the same kind of efficiency or identification of interests cannot obtain in centres where the system of remuneration for Managing Agents is different. In other countries, efficiency in management be secured even though payment for the management is on a salary basis. We hold that it will be a reflection on Indian employers as a class to suggest that to induce them to exert themselves to their highest capacity, remuneration has to be offered to them on a basis which is generally recognised as unsound."

The other contention advanced in justification of the practice followed in Ahmedabad was that the agents and their partners had contributed largely towards securing capital in the initial stages. The Committee has rejected this contention by stating that with the building of depreciation and other funds, this type of financing is not ordinarily required and this particular ground for differential treatment in the matter of payment of commissions no longer holds good." It may be, the Committee proceeds to observe, "that deposits are still attracted to mills owing to the good credit of the agents, but that is part of the service for which the agents draw remuneration everywhere in India and it is no unusual feature for which special consideration should be made." These observations of the Committee are in my opinion very important as they set at rest the contention often advanced by Managing Agents that they are entitled to special consideration for financing their concerns.

REMUNERATION ON PROFIT BASIS

As you are aware, thorough the efforts of this Association, the Indian Companies Act, as amended provides that in respect of new companies the commission of the Managing Agents should be based on a percentage of the net profits. As a matter of fact, your Association insisted that this percentage on the profit basis should be enforced in case of the existing as well as the new companies, but in the Select Committee, unfortunately, thanks to the presence of vested interests in Joint Stock Companies with great influence, modifications were made by which the contract of old companies were allowed to run on the same basis as before, as far as remuneration is concerned, upto a certain period and thereafter, it was provided that, in case the Shareholders by special resolution agreed, these objectionable methods of remuneration may be continued. This section has been the cause of great mischief and the Managing Agents have taken wrong advantage of same wherever the shareholding public happened to be un-organised or where they were able to domineer over them. Even the Textile Labour Committee in its present Report observes, "It has, however, happened in Ahmedabad that the half a dozen new agreements entered into in the last two years, when transfers of Managing Agencies were effected, all provide for the payment of commission on the basis of sales. That the same practice should continue to be followed for other new agreements or when the existing agreements come up for renewal after the expiry of 20 years from the date of the introduction of the Indian Companies (Amendment) Act was the view put forward by the representatives of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association who admitted, however, that payment of remuneration as a percentage of profits was a much sounder method than commission on the basis of sales. Apparently, the shareholders in Ahmedabad either do not believe that the Managing Agents they appoint will continue to render the same service as they do at present, unless remunerated on a basis which is admittedly unsatisfactory or they are so largely dominated by the Managing Agents that they are not in a position to make their voice heard at General Meetings." This picture of the position as presented by the Committee illustrates if illustrations were needed, that the statutory "Concession" granted to Managing Agents in respect of charging commission in some other form has worked against the interests of Shareholders. The only remedy which is evident is to make commission on net profit the only form of remuneration chargeable by Managing Agents with a minimum yearly amount of remuneration in case this commission falls under that figure. The Textile Labour Committee goes still further and states that with regard to minimum commission charged by Managing agents in the absence of or inadequacy of profits, the Committee has felt that it should bear some relation to the size of the unit concerned. This is, I am sure you will agree, a sensible recommendation as cases have occurred where the minimum is out of all proportion to the size and nature of the undertaking.

OBJECTIONABLE OFFICE ALLOWANCE

You will be glad to hear that the Committee has strongly protested against the system prevalent in Bombay under which the Managing Agent charges Office Allowance, in addition to his remuneration, although the company has undertaken to pay the establishment charges. This is nothing but additional remuneration by the back door, or in an assumed name. This practice was severely condemned by the Tariff Board in 1932, and I am glad to find that the Committee has also taken the same view. In fact, it has gone to the length of recommending that the law should be altered, if necessary.

MANAGEMENT & ECONOMY

I should have liked to go into the other heads of financial and industrial re-organisation discussed by the Committee, but I cannot do so without unduly trespassing upon your valuable time There is, however, one point to which I cannot but invite the attention of the public and the authorities. According to the Committee "it is only by pursuing methods of scientific management in the widest sense of the term that the industry can meet the demand of labour for better conditions of life work and still retain its competitive capacity." Here also it may be remarked that scientific management, if it means scientific adjustment of wages on footing of production and time occupied as well as raising of the standard of living of the workmen through giving them a "living Wage", can only be introduced in this country if conditions of labour are the same as in Europe or America. With our woefully illiterate workmen the successful introduction of scientific management is not easy, as the Textile Labour Committee imagines. This is more so because the Labour is led by outsiders and not by workmen of education, as is the case in other advanced countries of the world. I also find that at another place the Committee observes "It has to be recognised that, in the face of intensified internal and external competition, and of the present demands of labour for a higher scale of wages, the possibility of bumper profits over a series of years may well be taken to have disappeared". In the face of these observations it would not be fair to consider demands made by labour unless simultaneous measures are also taken for enforcing internal economies, if necessary, by legislative action. If this is not done the burden of increased expenditure involved in these demands, assuming for a moment that they are justified, will have to be borne by the shareholders alone without any compensating factors, and may result in capital for future industrial projects getting shy to the ultimate disadvantages of labour, capital and industry.

Cyclone Havoc In Malabar

Heavy Damage To Dwelling Houses, Paddy Fields And Garden Crop Everywhere

The Malabar Cyclone Relief Committee, Calicut, has issued the following appeal:—

Many reports have already appeared in the Press about the great havoc caused by the recent cyclone and floods in South Malabar. A correct estimate of the loss to person and property is not yet available. Reports so far received mention about 70 deaths.

The damage to property is very heavy. Dwelling houses on the coastal area of Ponani Taluk, especially those of the fisherfolk, have all been blown away by the cyclone. Many mud houses in the interior have collapsed as a result of the flood. Several pucca houses have tumbled down in various parts of Palghat and Walluvanad. Several houses with their inmates have been buried due to a landslip in Ottapalam.

The damage to garden crop is heavier. Coconut and areccanut trees, the main garden cultivation of South Malabar, have been severely damaged. Tens of thousands of these palms have been uprooted. The few that withstood the storm have been rendered useless. Their tops are twisted and broken. They will not yield any crop for at least one year. The other garden crops which are the mainstay of the poor ryots are banana trees and betel vines. Of these it is no exaggeration to say that not a single plant survived the cyclone.

In many places acres of paddy fields have been rendered unfit for cultivation due to land, slip or sand being thrown heavily on them. Many persons, several of whom have lost their homes and children are still in the hospital suffering from serious injuries due to the collapse of houses and trees. Hundreds of families have been rendered destitute and homeless. In this season of the monsoon when rain is incessant and heavy on the West Coast the condition of these poverty-stricken homeless people is pitiable.

The Kerala Congress Committee has organized a non-official Committee with a view to give some relief to these helpless people. Any contribution either in money or rice or cloth is welcome. We appeal to the public to contribute generously towards the fund we have opened for the relief of these afflicted people.

Contributions may be sent either to the Manager, the "Mathrubhumi", Calicut or to the Agent the Bank of Hindustan, Calicut.

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11. Rao Sahib V. K. Menon Managing Director, the Standard Furniture Co., Ltd.
12. Manecklal Sait, Merchant and
13. Miss Thomas, Vice-Chairman, Calicut Municipality.

Flood Relief In Malabar

Madras Govt. Proposes To Meet All Necessary Expenditure

CALICUT, June 17

The Government of Madras proposes to meet all expenditure shown to be necessary for relief measures in connection with the recent cyclone and floods in Malabar.

This was revealed at an emergent meeting of pressmen convened by the Collector last evening.

30,000 RENDERED HOMELESS

Over 12,000 huts had collapsed in Ponani Taluk alone rendering about 30,000 people homeless, according to Mr. V. R. Nayanar member, Servants of India Society and Secretary, Malabar Distress Relief Committee who was deputed by Mr. C. F. V. Williams, Collector of Malabar, to collect statistics of houses destroyed in Ponani, the Taluk which suffered the worst in the recent Cyclone and floods in Malabar.

Mr. Nayanar toured Ponani for four days visiting all the villages.—A.P.

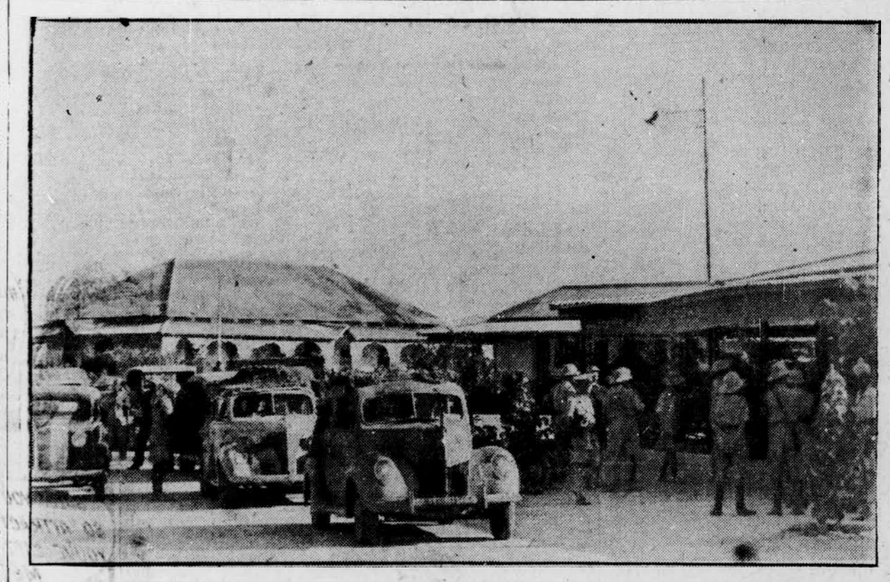
CYCLONE DISTRESS IN MALABAR

Relief Centres Started By Ramakrishna Mission

The Ramkrishna Mission has started two relief centres in the Cyclone and flood affected parts of Malabar, one at Trichur in Cochin State and the other at Valapad in British Malabar. The distress in these parts are reported to be very great. Numerous deaths have occurred and thousands have been rendered homeless in these parts. Standing crops have been completely destroyed. Funds are required to mete out immediate relief. The Ramkrishna Mission will extend its relief operations in proportion to the funds at its disposal. All contributions may be sent to the Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, Khar Bombay 21 or to the Hon. Gen Secretary, South Indian Association, Telang Road, Matung (G. I. P.)

MADRAS, June 18

The total contributions received and credited to the Madras Governor's War Fund upto the close of business on Saturday amounted to Rs. 1,16,23,130-2-6.—A.P.



Indian troops participating in the Eritrean campaign take over the Admiralty at Massawa.

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MUTT AND JEFF—To Tell the Truth, That's the Way Most Arguments End—Yes, No? By BUD FISHER

NOW, TAKE EVOLUTION, FOR INSTANCE! DO YOU KNOW THE ORIGIN OF MAN-
NIX! I'M NOT GOIN' INTO THAT!
WHY?
GUS GEEVUM AND ME THRASHED THAT OUT ONCE BEFORE AND IT'S SETTLED AS FAR AS I'M CONCERNED!
WELL, WHAT CONCLUSION DID YOU ARRIVE AT?
WE DIDN'T ARRIVE AT ANY CONCLUSION!
:o?
NO!
GUS ARRIVED AT THE POLICE STATION AND I ARRIVED AT THE HOSPITAL!
2-22
Fisher

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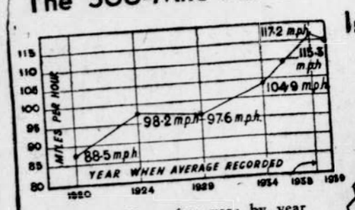

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Prince Balsinhji Adopted Yuvaraj

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, June 15.

There was a record attendance at the ceremonial Darbar held on June 12 in the gaily decorated Dariya Mahal at Porbundar under the presidentship of His Highness the Maharaja Maharana Saheb Bahadur of Porbandar State for the formal announcement of the adoption of Kumar Shree Balsinhji of Shrinagar as Heir-Apparent of Porbandar State.

An impressive religious ceremonial prescribed in the Hindu Sastras for the adoption of a son and heir was witnessed at Porbandar the same morning.

In acquainting his Bhayats, officers and subjects with the choice he had made and in initiating Maharaj Kumar Shree Balsinhji into the immemorial traditions of the Ruling House of Porbandar State the Maharaja pointedly referred to the gratifyingly warm response he had received from all classes of his subjects in his determined efforts to demonstrate the "servus servoram" ideal of rulership.

His adoption of Kumar Shree Balsinhji as his Yuvaraj Kumar rested on his firm conviction that the early education and upbringing of the young prince and his first-hand knowledge and extensive experience of the organisation and working of an important State Department had eminently qualified him for shouldering his arduous responsibilities as the future ruler of Porbandar State.

Turning to Maharaj Kumar Shree Balsinhji, the Maharaja dwelt on the immense potentialities for good that were avowedly ahead of the Maharaj Kumar, if he would only hold fast to the traditions of self-abnegation, so assiduously built up by the rulers of Porbandar State. His success as a ruler would ultimately depend on his capacity for sacrificing his personal preferences to common wealth and on his devotion to ideal of service of which Hanuman, the ministering angel, so to say, of the Ruling House of Porbandar State, was far and away the sturdiest exponent in the glorious galaxy of Hindu gods.

Khan Bahadur F. S. Master Dewan of Porbandar, enumerated the far-reaching decisions taken by His Highness on the present festive occasion, which was further signalised by a State Garden Party given by the Maharaj, who improved the occasion by establishing personal contacts with the representatives of various interests in the State, and inducing the Yuvraj Kumar to do likewise.

COMMUNAL RIOTS AND SATYAGRAHA

(Continued from page 6)

religion does not and should not

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All such national-minded Indians, to whatever community they may belong, must throw in their weight with the aggrieved community in a communal conflict. They must also lend their support to any just and equitable action taken. If, after proper and impartial investigation of a communal trouble, it is found that a particular community is at fault and has been aggressive non-co-operative measures may be taken against it, in which not only the aggrieved community but also national-minded Indians of all communities should participate. Of course the nationalists will have to satisfy themselves that there has been aggression and a case made out for non-co-operative measures. They will have also to satisfy themselves that the measure adopted are such as will meet the situation. To discharge such delicate duties the nationalists will have to be absolutely like Caesar's wife, above all suspicion. They must also be fearless. They must not be affected by the frowns or favours of their own community.

Non-co-operation must, however, be resorted to after prolonged patient and anxious deliberation. It should never be vindictive and must be liable to be withdrawn immediately the result is attained.

In spite of all the care taken some neutrals and innocents of a community may suffer. But this cannot be helped. People belonging to a family, a group, community or a nation have to suffer often enough for the sins of their brethren as they also are often benefited from the good deeds of the members of their groups. Such advantages and handicaps are of the essence of group life, outside of which civilised life, is impossible. When an individual has tried his best to see that his group behaves fairly and justly and has failed, he must patiently bear the burden imposed upon him by the general folly unless he is prepared to leave the group. The justice of such individual suffering must be recognised and appreciated.

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What would constitute aggression? This is a difficult question to decide beforehand. Each case will have to be separately investigated. All the particular and peculiar circumstances will have to be considered before opinion can be formed. But some broad lines may be indicated here. It will, for instance, be clearly an act of aggression if a cause that can be judicially investigated and decided upon by a court of law, is taken up by a community and direct action resorted to. Likewise it will be an act of aggression if taking advantage of a petty individual incident disproportionate reprisals are indulged in and a riot-situation created. All parties must respect law and custom. Every community has a right to agitate for the change of the one or the other. Law can be changed only through constitutional machinery. Every party has a right to take steps to move that machinery. Custom can be changed either by legislation or by common consent. But so long as a custom is there it must be respected. In all cases due patience must be exercised. If that is not done and if serious steps are taken by a community then it must be held responsible for them because it has failed in its duty to exercise discretion and caution. Also no community must act upon vague rumours. It must be the duty of the leaders of every community to advise patience and to investigate the truth or otherwise of current rumours. What I have said here is only by way of illustration. No exhaustive list of aggressive acts can be laid down beforehand.

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I have already stated that only economic non-co-operation is possible. What form and shape it should take, will depend not only upon the circumstances of a particular incident but upon the relative positions of the communities. But certain general negative precautions may be laid down. There must be no effort at social boycott for the object is to bring the communities together and not to separate them. Then non-co-operation must not be carried into the field of the necessities of life. Non-co-operation is a substitute for violent fight endangering life. It cannot in the nature of thing be carried on in a way that will endanger life or limb. That would not be non-violent non-co-operation. Also it must be carried out in such a manner that no bitterness is created and so that when peace is restored there are no wounds and scars left behind.

It is contended that the weapon of non-co-operation is open to a majority community only. It can't be efficacious if handled by a minority. This is not correct. A minority can handle it as effectively as a majority provided it serve a useful and necessary function in the general life of the community. But if the minority is parasitical and exploiting, it is clear that it cannot successfully carry out non-violent non-co-operation. One essential condition of non-violence whether practised by a majority or a minority is that one's own conduct must be just proper and above reproach.

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Even then when inter-group relations to-day are guided by no moral code whatsoever but by the law of the jungle, a reasonable patriotic and useful minority may be sought to be suppressed. It may also be that neither violent nor non-violent resistance is possible for it. Under such painful and extraordinary circumstances it must leave the hostile and inhospitable general community and seek its fortunes elsewhere. This advice was given to the Hindus of Sind by Gandhiji. Some people then, criticised him and said that he was advocating cowardly flight. He was doing nothing of the sort. Under the circumstances it would be cowardly to remain and bear the yoke of tyranny and slavery. When it is beyond human power to revolt violently, it is best to step aside. This stepping aside is quite different from running away in terror from a riot-area or consenting to do the will of the tyrant in circumstances of intimidation and terror. A deliberate and purposeful exodus of a community to avoid bloodshed and humiliation is a brave and dignified act of protest. Under certain circumstances that action alone may be possible to a minority. Painful as it may be to leave one's native soil, it is any day better than cowardice and slavery. In the middle ages the Rajputs left their native soil and took refuge in the desert (Marva Bhumi) of Rajputana where they could live a free, though difficult and impoverished life. Nobody has ever accused the Rajputs of cowardice. Individual brave warriors have throughout history left their homes and taken refuge in inhospitable lands, rather than bend the knee to the conqueror and enjoy the so-called ease of dishonour and slavery. Such individuals and communities have never been considered cowardly. They have, on the contrary, earned the respect of posterity. In this connection one is reminded of the celebrated Hijrat of the prophet of Islam. Also when conditions became intolerable he advised his followers to leave their homelands and take refuge in Abyssinia.

What I have written here lays no pretension to being a logical, scientific or exhaustive discussion of a vast subject. I have only thrown out hints as they have occurred to me, more for stimulating thought and discussion than for suggesting a fully worked out scheme of non-violent action. I have been throughout guided by the idea that there must be a way of non-violently tackling the communal problem in India, a way open to average men and women and which may not be the special province of the hero and the martyr. If I have succeeded in stimulating thought my purpose will have been accomplished. It is for leaders to put these heads together and devise a full and comprehensive plan of action.

A telegram from Limbdi says that the betrothal of Rajkumari Shri Premkunvertta, sister of Maharana of Limbdi, to the Yuvaraj of Porbandar was formally announced here this morning.

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"LISTEN— WHY DON'T YOU TRY HIMALAYA BOUQUET PERFUME THE BOYS LOVE IT—"
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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1941

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NAZIS' NEXT MOVE:

Big Russo-German Clash Imminent?

Rumania's Merchant Fleet Being Armed & Kept In Readiness

Stalin May Meet Nazi Challenge Or Agree To Face-Saving Compromise

LONDON, June 17.

"All reports from Rumania indicate that the German Command is taking drastic measures to prepare that country for every eventuality," said the Columbia Broadcasting Correspondent, Mr. Winston Bardett, speaking from the radio at Ankara on Monday night.

"In addition to huge concentrations of German troops and mobilisation of nearly 20 Rumanian divisions, almost the whole of Rumania's merchant fleet is now being armed and kept in readiness at the Danube and Black Sea ports.

All evidence is that Germany is seriously setting the stage for a big pressure deal, and Russia is seriously preparing to meet it."

The National Broadcasting correspondent, Mr. Martin Agronsky, said from Ankara radio that according to his information Russia will agree to German propositions upto a point where sovereignty remains uncompromised, adding, "There is a good chance that some face-saving formula may be devised." Nevertheless, "it still remains impossible to ignore the possibility of Russo-German hostilities."

Full Story Of Cold-Blooded Sinking Of Robinmoor"

German Submarine Commander Alleges Steamer Helped Allies

CAPE TOWN, June 17.

Chief Officer Mundy of the "Robinmoor" stated that while he was on watch on the bridge in the early hours of the morning, he noticed a "blinker" light asking who they were. He replied they were the American steamer, "Robinmoor." They were then asked to send a boat across.

When he got aboard the submarine, he was asked for the ship's papers and the nature of the cargo. The submarine commander then declared, "You have supplied for my country's enemies. I must sink you within 20 minutes".

Chief Officer Mundy asked for 30 minutes and the submarine commander promised to send out S. O. S. giving the "Robinmoor's" position. The "Robinmoor" lifeboats were launched and the captain was ordered to leave her lying as she was a perfect target. He was also ordered to hand over all papers.

Sank in 17 Minutes.

A torpedo was fired and it was followed by 33 shells. The "Robinmoor" sank in 17 minutes. The submarine officer again promised to wireless their position and handed over some black bread and tins of butter.

Chief Officer Mundy said his ankle was injured and he was handed from the submarine some bandages with German markings on them and the date they were last sterilised. All the men in the submarine spoke good English with the exception of one.

Relating how they were picked up after 13 days in a boat, Chief Officer Mundy said looking over his shoulder he saw a black speck far away. This proved to be a British steamer. They saw a big puff of smoke from the steamer which they thought meant that they were sighted, actually the steamer took them for a submarine and blew the whistle for "boat stations". Eventually all were taken aboard.

The captain said he was glad to hear on the steamer's radio that the others were saved.

LONDON, June 16

The Anglo-Irish cross-Channel mail steamer was dive-bombed and sunk [illegible] Fishguard. 23 persons have lost their lives.—Reuter.

Artillery And Tanks Participating In Soviet Manoeuvres

VICHY, June 17.

Infantry, artillery, tanks and motor-cycle troops are participating in manoeuvres in the Moscow military district, says a Moscow despatch.

General Talienev speaking at the opening of the military camp declared no time must be left in increasing the fighing power of the Soviet army.—Reuter.

FOOD CRISIS IN BELGIUM

WASHINGTON, June 16

The food situation in Belgium is the most critical in Europe, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

This is due to the demand of German troops, clandestine markets and inability to secure imports. The food rations at present allowed are said to be extremely scanty, ranging from one quarter to one half of pre-war consumption. The populations in urban and industrial centres are even unable to get the full allowances of these small rations.

The Department stated that the recent failure of Belgian negotiations to purchase Russian grain was due to German exercising priority over Belgian industrial output, which is the country's only buying power for foreign food.—Reuter.

King Of Yugoslavia Visits Egypt

CAIRO, June 16.

King Peter of Yugoslavia it can now be disclosed, recently visited Egypt where he was the guest of the British Ambassador Sir Miles Lampson and Lady Lampson at the British Embassy.

He was accompanied by a small suit.—Reuter.

First Batch Of Released French Prisoners

BERLIN, June 16.

The first batch of released prisoners of war arrived in Lyons, says a Vichy dispatch to the official German news agency. The prisoners were welcomed on behalf of Marshal Petain by the Military Commander of Lyons, General Frere.—Reuter.

IF STALIN APPEASES NAZIS

His Work Of 20 Years Will Be Brought To Nothing, Says "News Chronicle"

LONDON, June 17.

The majority of the London morning newspapers splash the news of the United States orders closure of German consulates, but hitherto little editorial comment appears.

The attention of commentators is focussed to the situation in eastern and south-eastern Europe especially the riddle of German-Soviet relations and reports of huge German military preparations along the German-Russian border.

Discussing "Stalin's dilemma to fight or to appease" the "News Chronicle", after dwelling on Stalin's pride in "one of the mightiest achievements of all time—the building of modern Russia" says if Stalin appeases now, the work of 20 years will be brought to nothing.

One concession will follow another until Russia is lost. As regards the alternative, the "News Chronicle" says to fight the Nazi military machine is an heroic undertaking, but the consequences of appeasement are certain and inescapable; the outcome of a battle is rarely certain.—Reuter.

IRAQ RETURNS TO NORMAL LIFE

Indian Troops Capture Imagination & Affection Of People

SIMLA, June 16.

With the precipitate flight from Iraq of Rashid Ali and his advisers, the Nazi inspired revolt against the constitutional Government has subsided as quickly as it arose. The return of the Regent, Emir Abdul Illah to Baghdad and the immediate formation of a strong National Government, with the popular Syed Jamil al Madfai as Prime Minister have been received with general acclamation and approval throughout the whole country.

The new government has already got into its stride. Rail communication between the capital and important centres in the country, which was interrupted during the rebellion, has been restored, which postal and telegraph facilities, both within Iraq and with the outside world, are already available to the public again.

Government employees, who through fear of Rashid Ali were compelled to desert their posts, have almost all returned to their duties, and many applications are being received for the few vacancies which remain.

In the capital, the firm action taken by the Iraqi Government to suppress rioting and looting, which were indulged in by agents deliberately left behind by Rashid Ali in the city, has been widely applauded and has shown the country that the Madfai Ministry's first aim is to ensure peace and order throughout Iraq.

In the area round Basra, which at the beginning of last month was the scene of considerable disorder and looting as a result of Rashid Ali's withdrawal of the police everything is now quiet.

The streets of Ashar and Basra City, which only a short time ago presented a dreary and desolate appearance, with every shop closed and the coffee shops deserted and empty are once again filled with people and traffic, and it is difficult to believe that anything untoward has occurred.

The Indian troops which were stationed in Ashar have, with the exception of a few small guards, withdrawn from the town; the maintenance of law and order is now entirely in the hands of the authorities.

Indian troops are everywhere fraternising with the local residents, in the streets, in the shops and in the cinemas.

The Basra people are loud in their praise of the kindliness which they receive from sepoys.—Reuter.

Belgian King Held Prisoner

FOR ANNOYING GERMANS BY REFUSING TO CO-OPERATE WITH THEM

NEW YORK, June 17.

King Leopold of Belgium is held prisoner just outside Brussels and has steadfastly refused to treat with the Germans, according to Lieutenant-General Raoul Dufresne Dela Chevalere, who escaped from a prison camp in Holland and is now on his way from South America to Britain.

King Leopold, he says, obeys the Belgian law forbidding him to rule while "incapacitated."

This he adds has "annoyed the Germans who would like him to express opinions and co-operate with them. They do not know what to do with him."

On reaching Britain General Chevalere intends to join the Belgian forces.—Reuter.

Head Of Japanese Police Shot Dead

SHANGHAI, June 17.

Mr. Akagi, head of the Japanese Section of the International Settlement Police was shot dead on Tuesday in Badlands District.—Reuter.

U. S. Will Follow Same "Self-Respecting Route" As Canada

We Must Show How Free Men Can Co-operate To Protect Common Way Of Life, Says Knox

MONTREAL, June 17.

Broadcasting to Canada in connection with the Canadian Victory Loan drive on Monday night, Colonel Knox, United States Secretary for the Navy, said the United States knew it could probably achieve temporary safety if it withdrew within itself till triumphant totalitarians were ready to assault the western hemisphere.

"But if we did that, how could we look a Briton in the face without hanging our collective heads for shame? How could we retain the slightest vestige of self-respect, if we were to have ourselves at the cost of every other people's liberty? That has never been the American way and, please God, I hope it never will".

Col. Knox declared it was "essential that we who have been an example to all nations in the ways of peace, must again show to the world, moving forward together, how free men can and will co-operate to protect their common way of life, when it is put in jeopardy".

Col Knox said President Roosevelt's statement of May 27 left no doubt that the United States would follow the same "self-respecting route" as Canada "in defiance of those who seek military dominion over us".

Paying a tribute to the air training programme, Col Knox said, "We in the United States are immensely proud of the fact that ten per cent of the flying cadets in your air training programme are spirited American boys, who have joined up voluntarily to fight for human liberty to help defend Britain against the Hun".—Reuter

"You Bet, They Will Hold Out"

MONTREAL, June 17.

"You bet" was the emphatic reply of Col Knox, United States Navy Scretary, when asked at a press conference here whether Britain would be able to hold out against the Nazis.

"The United States do not regard the British holding of the Mediterranean as vital—but is important—but the British must hold the British Isles," said Colonel Knox.—Reuter.

U. S. On Brink Of Big Events?

Roosevelt Cancels Appointments To Give Full Time To Important Matters

WASHINGTON, June 17.

A source here which is usually well-informed expressed the belief to-day that big things are likely to happen soon, probably this week.

They believe that the expulsion of the German consuls and agents is not a single unrelated act, but the first of a succession of steps.

In support of this view, they point out that despite his complete recovery from the small ailment, President Roosevelt has cancelled almost all his appointments this week, presumably to give his full time to matters of high importance.—Reuter.

"Preliminary Step To Breaking Off Diplomatic Relations"

WASHINGTON, June 17.

Typical comments by members of the House of Representatives on the closure of German consulates were:

Representative Robert Rampeck, (Democrat): "That's good"

Representative Anderson: "It's about time".

Representative William Hess, (Republican): "It seems to me like a preliminary step to breaking off diplomatic relations as it happened in 1917"

Representative G. H. Tinkham (Republican): "Step by step, nearer and nearer to war"—Reuter.

STRONG ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES IN U.S.A

WASHINGTON, June 17.

Espionage and subversive activities are engaging more people in the United States than in the last war, according to a report by the State Department to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

This was revealed when the Committee was considering approval of legislation empowering the President for Governmentary exit of aliens in the United States—Reuter.

AMERICAN AID TO BRITAIN

NEW YORK, June 17.

All air delivery of American bombers destined for the British forces in Africa was discussed at the White House last night when President Roosevelt conferred with officials of the War and Navy Departments, according to the Washington correspondent of the "New York Times."

The Correspondent thinks that the bombers will be flown from Florida or Trinidad to a point on the Brazilian coast and from there to Gambia or Free Town in West Africa.

They will then be flown to Egypt. Flights have been made by civilian pilots as in the ferry service being operated over the North Atlantic.

The "New York Times" understands that the conference foreshadows a citation in the near future, looking to the considerable increase of delivery of all kinds of American aircraft to British forces.

The final decision, it is thought, awaits the arrival from Britain of Air Chief-Marshal Sir Fredrick Bowhill who has just been appointed to command the organisation handling the reception of planes "ferried" to Britain.—Reuter.

WILL HITLER RETALIATE?

Speculations By American Radio Commentators

WASHINGTON, June 17

The unanimous view taken by American radio commentators last night was that American and German relations were at breaking point. Many believe that Hitler will quickly retaliate. Govern

(Continued on page 4)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE YELLOW BEETLE

LOOK INTO THE CRYSTAL, INSPECTOR WADE!
I DON'T NEED A CRYSTAL TO KNOW YOU'RE IN THIS!
IF YOU TRY ANYTHING FUNNY, YOU LITTLE RAT, I'LL---
PRINCESS REKCEB KNOWS ALL!
DON'T TELL ME YOU SEE SOMETHING IN THERE, JIM!
I---
HEY, COME BACK HERE,
SO THAT'S THE GAME, EH? GET HIM, DON!
Z-2
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